





### Air Force Installations



BEALE AIR FORCE BASE

California

CONTACTS

Public Affairs

9th RW/PA  
6000 C. Street  
Beale AFB, CA 95903-1616  
(C) 530-634-8891  
DSN: 530-368-8891

Environmental Management

9th CES/CEV  
6601 B. Street  
Beale AFB, CA 95903-1616  
(C) 530-634-2844  
DSN: 368-2844

Airspace Management

9th OSS/OSAA  
7900 Arnold Ave.  
Beale AFB, CA 95903-1616  
(C) 530-634-8653  
DSN: 368-8653

Wing Commander

9th RW/CC  
5950 C. Street  
Beale AFB, CA, 95903-1616  
(C) 530-634-3905  
DSN: 368-2692

**About the Installation:** In 1940, the Camp Beale area consisted of 86,000 acres of grassland and the abandoned mining town of Spenceville, which the U.S. government purchased in 1942 as a training post for the 13th Armored Division and the 81st and 96th Infantry Divisions. Beale AFB, named for the 19th century pioneer Edward Fitzgerald Beale (1822-1893), opened in October 1948 after ownership was transferred to the Air Force from the Army. The 23,000-acre base is today home to the 9th Reconnaissance Wing (RW), which provides the Air Force with high-altitude reconnaissance.

Aircraft:

- Recon: U-2, Global Hawk UAV
- Tankers: KC-135
- Trainers: T-38

Threatened and Endangered Species:

- Birds:
  - Bald Eagle
  - American Peregrine Falcon
- Crustaceans:
  - Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp
  - Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp
- Fish:
  - Central Valley Steelhead Trout
- Insects:
  - Valley Longhorn Elderberry Beetle

National Parks Under/Near the Airspace:

- Lassen Volcanic NP
- Whiskeytown NRA

USAF SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS

Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times:

9th OSS/OSAA  
7900 Arnold Ave.  
Beale AFB, CA 95903-1616  
(C) 530-634-8653 / DSN: 368-8653

MAXWELL 1,2, & 3 MOA	1300Z-0400Z++Mon-Fri, OT By NOTAM
WHITMORE 1, 2, & 3 MOA	1530Z-0030Z++ Mon-Fri, OT By NOTAM
CHINA MOA	1600Z++SS

129th RQS/DOF  
P.O. Box 103  
Moffett Federal Airfield, CA 94035-0103  
(C) 650-603-9356 / DSN: 359-9356

SR300, SR301, SR311, SR353, SR359, & SR398	Continuous
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60th OSS/OSO  
401 Burgan Blvd.  
Travis AFB, CA 94535-5020  
(C) 707-424-3059 / DSN: 837-3059

A682 (A)	Mon-Fri 1600-0500Z++
A682 (B)	Mon-Fri 1600-0500Z++

SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS

[Not Scheduled by the USAF but in proximity]

Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times:

Commander Strike Fighter Wing  
U.S. Pacific Fleet  
001 (K) Street, Room 121  
NAS Lemoore, CA 93246-5022  
(C) 559-998-1034 / DSN: 949-1034

IR207, VR202, VR1250 & VR1261	Daylight hrs., OT by NOTAM
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United States Navy  
Fleet Area Control and  
Surveillance Facility (FACSFAC)  
North Island NAS  
San Diego, CA 92135  
(C) 619-545-1758 / DSN: 735-1758

W260 & W513	Mon-Fri 1300-0500Z++, OT by NOTAM
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### Air Force Installations





CHANNEL ISLANDS  
AIR NATIONAL GUARD  
STATION

California

CONTACTS

Public Affairs

146th AW/PA  
106 Mulcahey Dr.  
Port Hueneme, CA 93041  
Channel Islands ANG, CA  
93041  
(C) 805-986-7496  
DSN: 893-7496

Environmental Management

146th AW/EM  
106 Mulcahey Dr.  
Port Hueneme, CA 93041  
Channel Islands ANG, CA  
93041  
(C) 805-986-7839  
DSN: 893-7839

Airspace Management

146th AW/DOXT  
106 Mulcahey Dr.  
Port Hueneme, CA 93041  
Channel Islands ANG, CA  
93041  
(C) 805-986-7590  
DSN: 893-7590

Wing Commander

146th AW/CC  
106 Mulcahey Dr.  
Port Hueneme, CA 93041  
Channel Islands ANG, CA  
93041  
(C) 805-986-7500  
DSN: 893-7500

**About the Installation:** In December 1988, after more than six decades of ANG flying tradition in the San Fernando Valley, the 146th Airlift Wing (AW) moved from Van Nuys Municipal Airport to the Channel Islands ANG, a brand new facility located in Ventura County. The 146th operates from the military airfield at the Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division, along with other federal aviation activities. The 146th is one of only four C-130 units who contribute to our nations aerial fire fighting capability using the Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS) units supplied by the U.S. Forest Service. The wing's aerial fire fighting crews have been credited with saving many lives and countless millions of dollars worth of structures, forests, and brush land in California, and in many other states and countries as well.

**Aircraft:** Cargo: C-130

**Threatened and Endangered Species:** None

**National Parks Under/Near the Airspace:** None

USAF SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS

Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times:

146th AW/DOXT  
Channel Islands ANG  
106 Mulcahey Dr.  
Port Hueneme, CA 93041-4003  
(C) 805-986-7590 / DSN: 893-7590

SR390 Continuous  
SR397 Continuous

Commander AFFTC  
412th OSS/OSR  
300 East Yeager Blvd  
Edwards AFB, CA 93524  
(C) 661-277-4110 / DSN: 527-4110

IR425 Sunrise-Sunset by NOTAM  
VR1206 Continuous

SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS

[Not Scheduled by the USAF but in proximity]

Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times:

Commander Strike Fighter Wing  
U.S. Pacific Fleet  
001 (K) Street, Room 121  
NAS Lemoore, CA 93246-5022  
(C) 559-998-1034 / DSN: 949-1034

VR1257 Daylight hrs.  
OT by NOTAM

Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division  
Point Mugu NAS  
Building 53  
575 I. Avenue, Suite #1  
Point Mugu, CA 92042  
(C) 805-989-7545 / DSN: 351-7545

W289, W290  
W291 & W412 Intermittent  
R2519 Continuous  
R2535A & B Mon-Fri 1400-0600Z++  
OT by NOTAM  
IR200 Sunrise-Sunset by NOTAM

Commanding General  
3rd Marine Aircraft Wing (G-3)  
MCAS Miramar  
San Diego, CA 92145  
(C) 858-577-7237 / DSN: 267-7237

IR211 Continuous  
VR1265 Continuous

### Air Force Installations





EDWARDS  
AIR FORCE BASE  
  
California

CONTACTS

Public Affairs

1 S. Rosamond Blvd.  
Edwards AFB, CA 93524  
(C) 661-277-3510  
DSN: 527-3510

Environmental Management

Director of Environmental  
Management  
5 East Popson, Building 2650A  
Edwards AFB, CA 93524  
(C) 661-277-1402  
DSN: 527-1402

Airspace Management

AFMTC  
412th OSS/OSR  
300 East Yeager Blvd.  
Edwards AFB, CA 93524  
(C) 661-277-4110  
DSN: 527-4110

R-2508 Complex  
Central Coordinating Facility  
100 Sparks Drive  
Building 2580  
Edwards AFB, CA 93524  
(C) 661-277-2508  
DSN: 527-2508

412th OSS/OSAA  
235 S. Flightline Road  
Edwards, AFB CA 93524  
(C) 661-277-2446  
DSN: 527-2446

Wing Commander

95th ABW/CC  
1 S. Rosamond Blvd  
Edwards AFB, CA 93524  
(C) 661-277-3010  
DSN: 527-3010

412th TW/CC  
195 E. Popson Ave  
Edwards, AFB CA, 93524  
(C) 661-275-4000  
DSN: 525-4000

**About the Installation:** The military base began as a stark and remote bombing range in 1933 but became a major bomber training base in World War II, during which time the Air Force Flight Test Center (AFFTC) originated. The AFFTC is the Air Force Material Command (AFMC) center of excellence for research, development, and test and evaluation of aerospace systems. It also operates the USAF Test Pilot School and supports non-military government agencies. The AFFTC is home to a variety of natural resources and has the stewardship for a diverse ecosystem including more than 400 plant and bird species.

Aircraft:

- Bombers: B-1B, B-2, B-52
- Cargo: C-12, C-17,
- Helicopters: CH-53, CH-46, CV-22
- Fighters: F-15, F-16, F-22, F-117, F-18
- Tankers: KC-135
- Trainers: T-38, T-39

Threatened and Endangered Species:

- *Reptiles & Amphibians:* Desert Tortoise

National Parks Under/Near the Airspace:

- Death Valley NP
- Sequoia & Kings Canyon NP

USAF SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS

Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times:

R-2508 Complex  
Central Coordinating Facility  
100 Sparks Drive  
Building 2580  
Edwards, CA 93524  
(C) 661-277-2508 / DSN: 527-2508

R2502E, R2502N, R2505,  
R2506, R2508, & R2524                      Continuous  
BAKERSFIELD MOA,  
BARSTOW MOA, BISHOP MOA,  
BUCKHORN MOA  
ISABELLA MOA, OWENS MOA  
PANAMINT MOA,  
PORTERVILLE MOA,  
SHOSHONE MOA, &  
SALINE MOA                      1300Z-0500Z++Mon-Fri,  
OT By NOTAM

Commander AFFTC  
412th OSS/OSR  
300 East Yeager Blvd  
Edwards AFB, CA 93524  
(C) 661-277-4110 / DSN: 527-4110

IR234 & IR235                      Daylight hrs. by NOTAM  
IR236                                  0600-2200 local daily  
IR237 & IR238                      Daylight hrs. by NOTAM  
IR425                                  Sunrise-Sunset by NOTAM  
VR1205, VR1206 VR1214           Continuous  
VR1215, VR1217 & VR1218       Sunrise-Sunset daily  
VR1293                                  Continuous

412th OSS/OSAA  
235 S. Flightline Road  
Edwards AFB, CA 93524-6460  
(C) 661-277-2446 / DSN: 527-2446

R2515                                  Continuous

98th RANW OSS/OSO  
3770 Duffer Drive  
Nellis AFB, NV 89191  
(C) 702-653-4710 / DSN: 348-4710

R4807 A & B                      Continuous  
R4808 N & S                      Continuous  
R4809                                  Continuous

57th OSS/OSOS  
4450 Tyndall Ave.  
Nellis AFB, NV 89191  
(C) 702-652-7891 / DSN: 682-7891

SILVER MOA                      Continuous  
IR286 & VR222                      Continuous

SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS  
[Not Scheduled by the USAF but in proximity]

Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times:

Commander Strike Fighter Wing  
U.S. Pacific Fleet  
001 (K) Street, Room 121  
NAS Lemoore, CA 93246-5022  
(C) 559-998-1034 / DSN: 949-1034

FOOTHILL 1 & 2 MOA                      BY NOTAM  
IR203                                  Daylight hrs,  
OT by NOTAM  
VR208                                  0800-1630 local  
VR1252, VR1255  
VR1257 & VR1262                      Daylight hrs,  
OT by NOTAM

Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division  
Point Mugu NAS  
Building 53  
575 I. Avenue Suite #1  
Point Mugu, CA 92042  
(C) 805-989-7545 / DSN: 351-7545

IR200                                  Sunrise-Sunset by NOTAM  
Commanding General  
3rd Marine Aircraft Wing (G-3)  
MCAS Miramar  
San Diego, CA 92145  
(C) 858-577-7237 / DSN: 267-7237

IR211 & IR212                      Continuous  
VR1265                                  Continuous

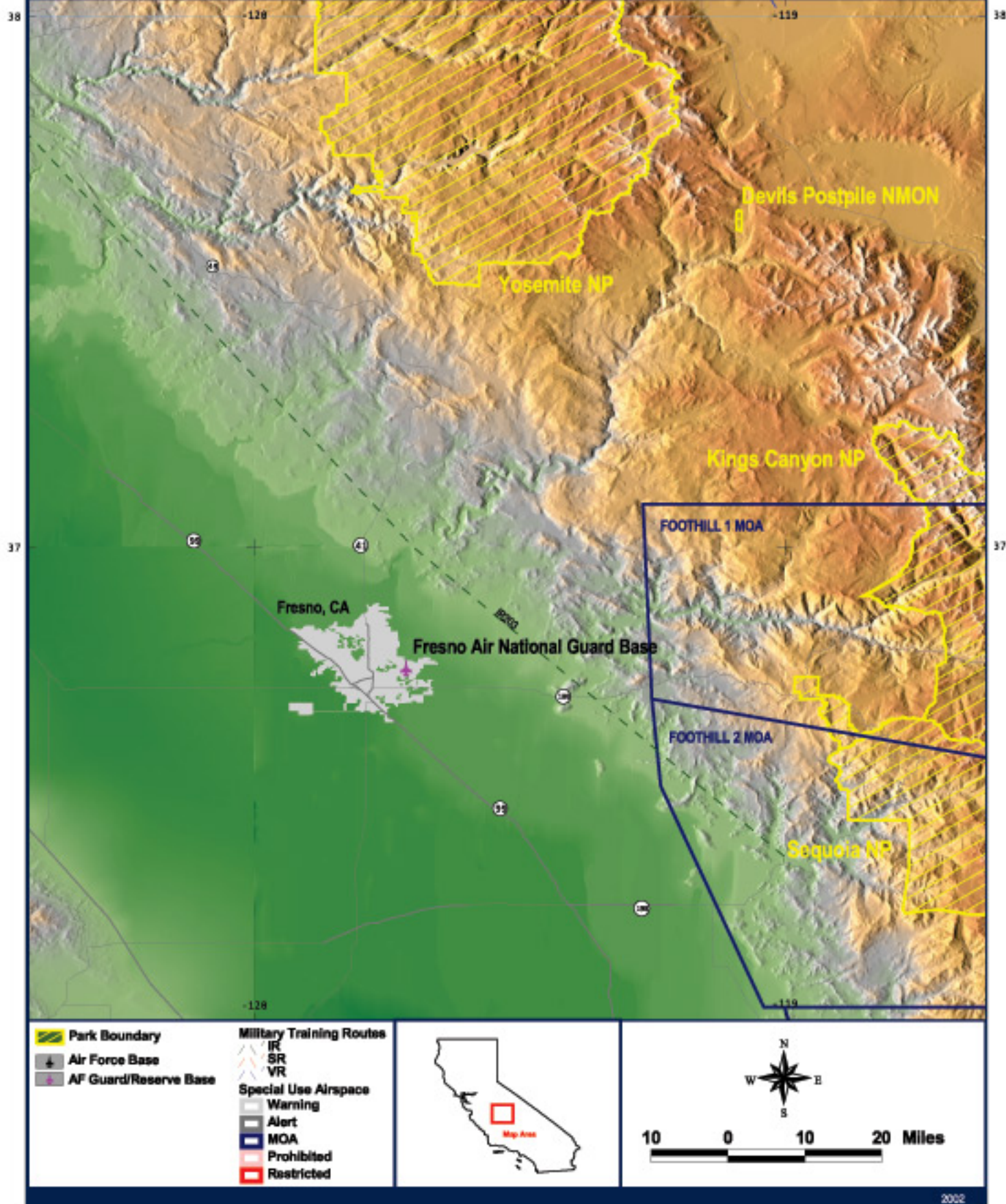
Range Scheduling Chief  
HQ Battalion A Company  
29 Palms, CA 92278  
(C) 760-830-6313 / DSN: 230-6313

R2501 N & W                      Continuous

# Fresno Air National Guard Base

Air Force Installations

Headquarters Air Force Ranges and Airspace  
Department of Defense



2002



## FRESNO AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE

### California

#### CONTACTS

##### Public Affairs

144th FW/PA  
5323 E. McKinley Ave.  
Fresno ANGB, CA 93727  
(C) 559-454-5154  
DSN: 839-5154

##### Environmental Management

144th FW/SGPB  
5323 E. McKinley Ave.  
Fresno ANGB, CA 93727  
(C) 559-454-5236  
DSN: 839-5236

##### Airspace Management

Fresno is not the Scheduling  
Agency for any airspace

##### Wing Commander

144th FW/CC  
5323 E. McKinley Ave.  
Fresno ANGB, CA 93727  
(C) 559-454-5144  
DSN: 839-5144

**About the Installation:** The Fresno ANGB is home to the 144th Fighter Wing (FW) whose origin dates back to April of 1948, barely six months after the formation of the ANG. On that date, the 61st FW received federal recognition in Alameda, California, and were later redesignated as the 144th Fighter Bomber Wing on November 1, 1950. Today its descendent, the 144th FW, has a mission to provide air defense protection for California from the Mexican border to Ukiah utilizing the F-16 Fighting Falcon. Additionally, the 144th FW supports the nation's counter-drug program and assists in state emergencies when requested.

##### Aircraft:

- Fighters: F-16
- Cargo: C-26

**Threatened and Endangered Species:** None.

**National Parks Under/Near the Airspace:** None.

#### USAF SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS

##### Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times:

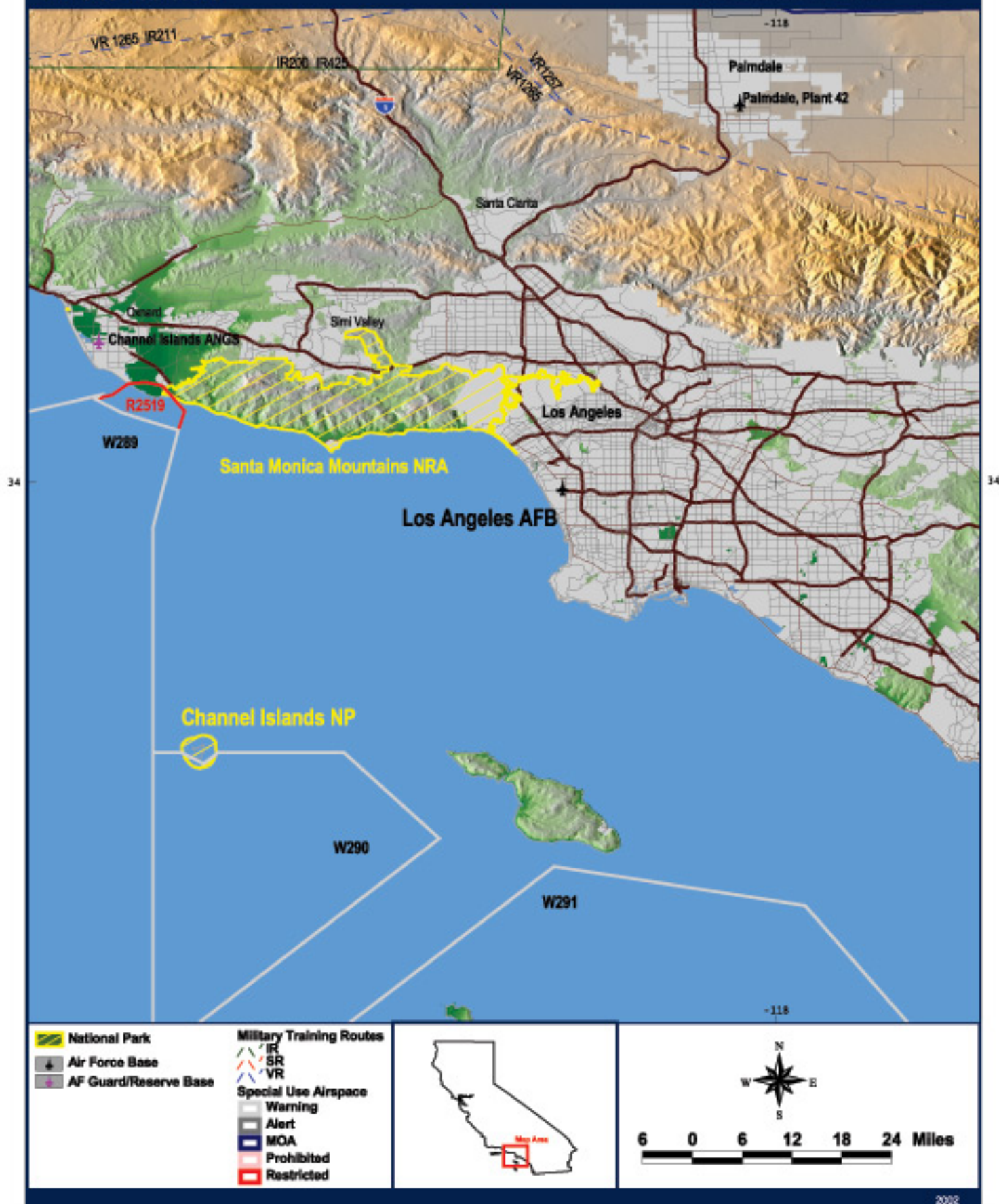
Commander Strike Fighter Wing  
U.S. Pacific Fleet  
001 (K) Street, Room 121  
NAS Lemoore, CA 93246-5022  
(C) 559-998-1034 / DSN: 949-1034

FOOTHILL 1 & 2 MOA	By NOTAM
IR203	Daylight hrs.,
	OT by NOTAM

# Los Angeles Air Force Base

Air Force Installations

Headquarters Air Force Ranges and Airspace  
Department of Defense



2002



## LOS ANGELES AIR FORCE BASE

California

### CONTACTS

#### Public Affairs

SMC/PA  
2420 Vela Way Suite 1467  
El Segundo, CA 90245-4659  
(C) 310-363-0030  
DSN: 833-0030

#### Environmental Management

SMC/CE  
2420 Vela Way Suite 1467  
El Segundo, CA 90245-4659  
(C) 310-363-0287  
DSN: 833-0287

#### Airspace Management

Los Angeles AFB is not the  
Scheduling Agency for any air-  
space.

#### Wing Commander

SMC/CC  
2420 Vela Way Suite 1467  
El Segundo, CA 90245-4659  
(C) 310-363-1971  
DSN: 833-1971

**About the Installation:** In 1954, the Air Research and Development Command's Western Development Division was activated to develop intercontinental ballistic missiles for the nation's strategic missile defense at what is today Los Angeles Air Force Base (LAAFB). The base is home to the Space and Missiles Systems Center (SMC) with the host unit, The 61st Air Base Group, providing administrative and base services to the personnel assigned to the SMC.

**Aircraft:** None

**Threatened and Endangered Species:** None

**National Parks Under/Near the Airspace:** None

### USAF SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS

#### Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times:

Commander AFFTC  
412th OSS/OSR  
300 East Yeager Blvd  
Edwards AFB, CA 93524  
(C) 661-277-4110 / DSN: 527-4110

IR425

Sunrise-Sunset by NOTAM

### SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS

[Not Scheduled by the USAF but in proximity]

#### Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times:

Commander Strike Fighter Wing  
U.S. Pacific Fleet  
001 (K) Street, Room 121  
NAS Lemoore, CA 93246-5022  
(C) 559-998-1034 / DSN: 949-1034

VR1257

Daylight hrs.  
OT by NOTAM

Commanding General  
3rd Marine Aircraft Wing (G-3)  
MCAS Miramar  
San Diego, CA 92145  
(C) 858-577-7237 / DSN: 267-7237

IR211

Continuous

VR1265

Continuous

Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division  
Point Mugu NAS  
Building 53  
575 I. Avenue Suite #1  
Point Mugu, CA 92042  
(C) 805-989-7545 / DSN: 351-7545

W289

Intermittent

W290

Intermittent

R2519

Continuous

IR200

Sunrise-Sunset by NOTAM

United States Navy  
Fleet Area Control and  
Surveillance Facility (FACSFAC)  
North Island NAS  
San Diego, CA 92135  
(C) 619-545-1758 / DSN: 735-1758

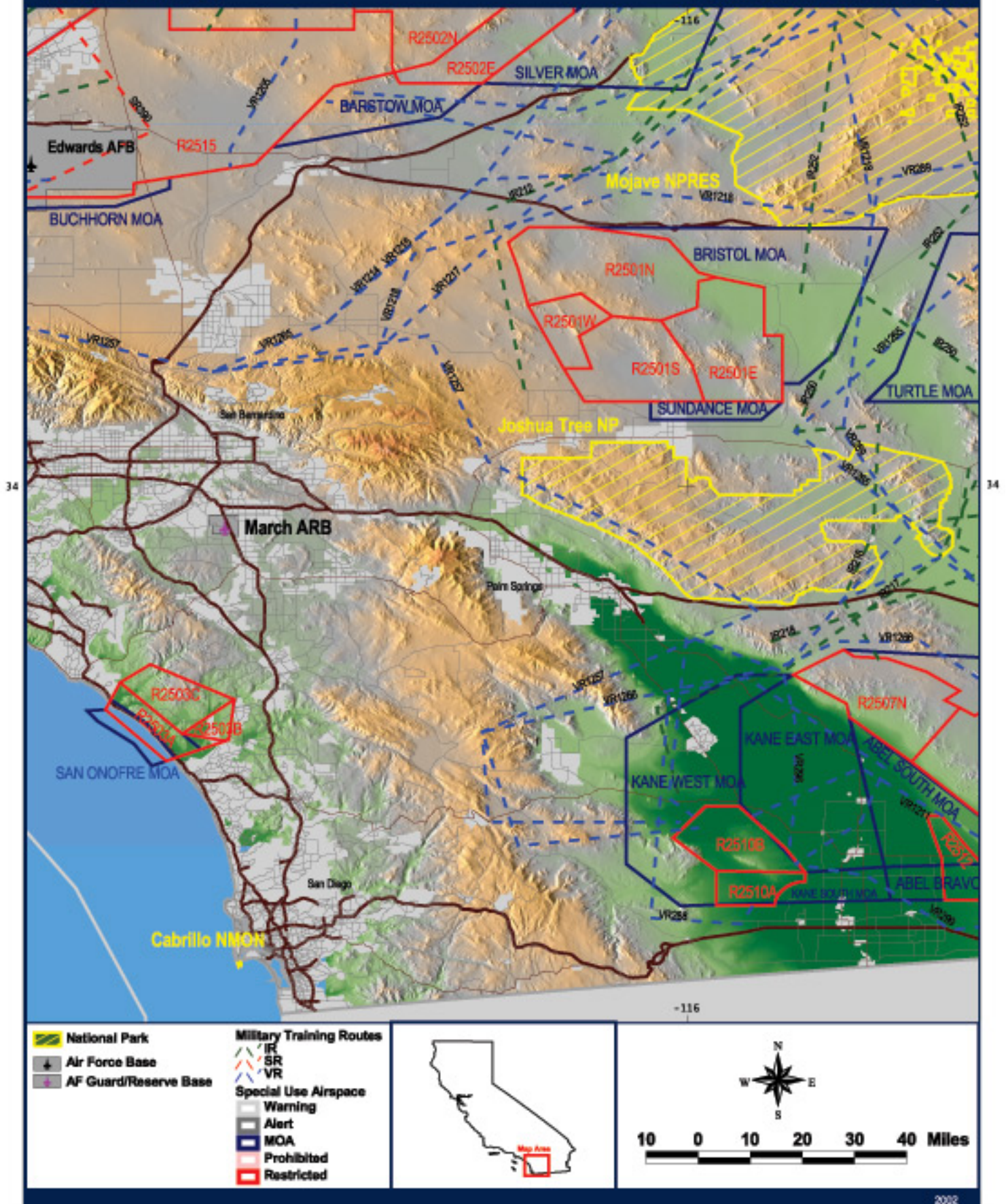
W291

Intermittent

# March Air Reserve Base

Air Force Installations

Headquarters Air Force Ranges and Airspace  
Department of Defense





# MARCH AIR RESERVE BASE

California

## CONTACTS

### Public Affairs

452nd AMW/PA  
2145 Graeber Street, Suite 211  
March ARB, CA 92518-1671  
(C) 909-655-4137  
DSN: 447-4137

### Environmental Management

452nd STPG/CEV  
610 Meyer Drive  
March ARB, CA 92518-2166  
(C) 909-655-3653  
DSN: 447-3653

### Airspace Management

452nd OSS/OSAA  
2645 Graeber Street, Suite 2  
March ARB, CA 92518-1650  
(C) 909-655-4404  
DSN: 447-4404

### Wing Commander

452nd AMW/CC  
2145 Graeber Street, Suite 117  
March ARB, CA 92518-1667  
(C) 909-655-4520  
DSN: 447-4520

**About the Installation:** In response to German efforts to build a fleet of flying machines before WWI, the War Department approved construction of an airport at Alessandro Field located near Riverside, CA. On March 20, 1918, Alessandro Flying Training Field became March Field, named in honor of Second Lieutenant Peyton C. March, Jr., son of the Army Chief of Staff, who had been killed in a flying accident in Texas the previous month. On April 1, 1996, March officially became March Air Reserve Base (ARB) and today is home to the 452nd Air Mobility Wing (AMW) whose responsibilities include airlift and refueling duties.

### Aircraft:

- Cargo: C-141
- Fighters: F-16
- Tankers: KC-135

### Threatened and Endangered Species:

- *Mammals:* Stephens Kangaroo Rat

### National Parks Under/Near the Airspace:

- Joshua Tree NP
- Mojave N Pres.

## USAF SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS

### Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times:

452nd OSS/OSAA  
2645 Graeber Street, Suite 6  
March ARB, CA 92518-1650  
(C) 909-655-4404 / DSN: 447-4404  
VR288, VR289, VR296,  
VR299 & VR1211 Continuous  
-----  
R-2508 Complex  
Central Coordinating Facility  
100 Sparks Drive, Building 2580  
Edwards, CA 93524  
(C) 661-277-2508 / DSN: 527-2508  
R2502E, R2502N & R2508 Continuous  
BARSTOW MOA  
& BUCKHORN MOA 1300Z-0500Z++Mon-Fri,  
OT By NOTAM  
-----  
Commander AFFTC  
412th OSS/OSR  
300 East Yeager Blvd  
Edwards AFB, CA 93524  
(C) 661-277-4110 / DSN: 527-4110  
VR1205 & VR1214 Continuous  
VR1215, VR1217 & VR1218 Sunrise-Sunset daily  
-----  
412th OSS/OSAA  
235 S. Flightline Road  
Edwards AFB, CA 93524-6460  
(C) 661-277-2446 / DSN: 527-2446  
R2515 Continuous  
-----  
146th AW/DOXT  
Channel Islands ANG5  
106 Mulcahey Dr.  
Port Hueneme, CA 93041-4003  
(C) 805-986-7590 / DSN: 893-7590  
SR390 Continuous  
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57th OSS/OSOS  
4450 Tyndall Ave.  
Nellis AFB, NV 89191  
(C) 702-652-7891 / DSN: 682-7891  
SILVER MOA Continuous

## SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS

[Not Scheduled by the USAF but in proximity]

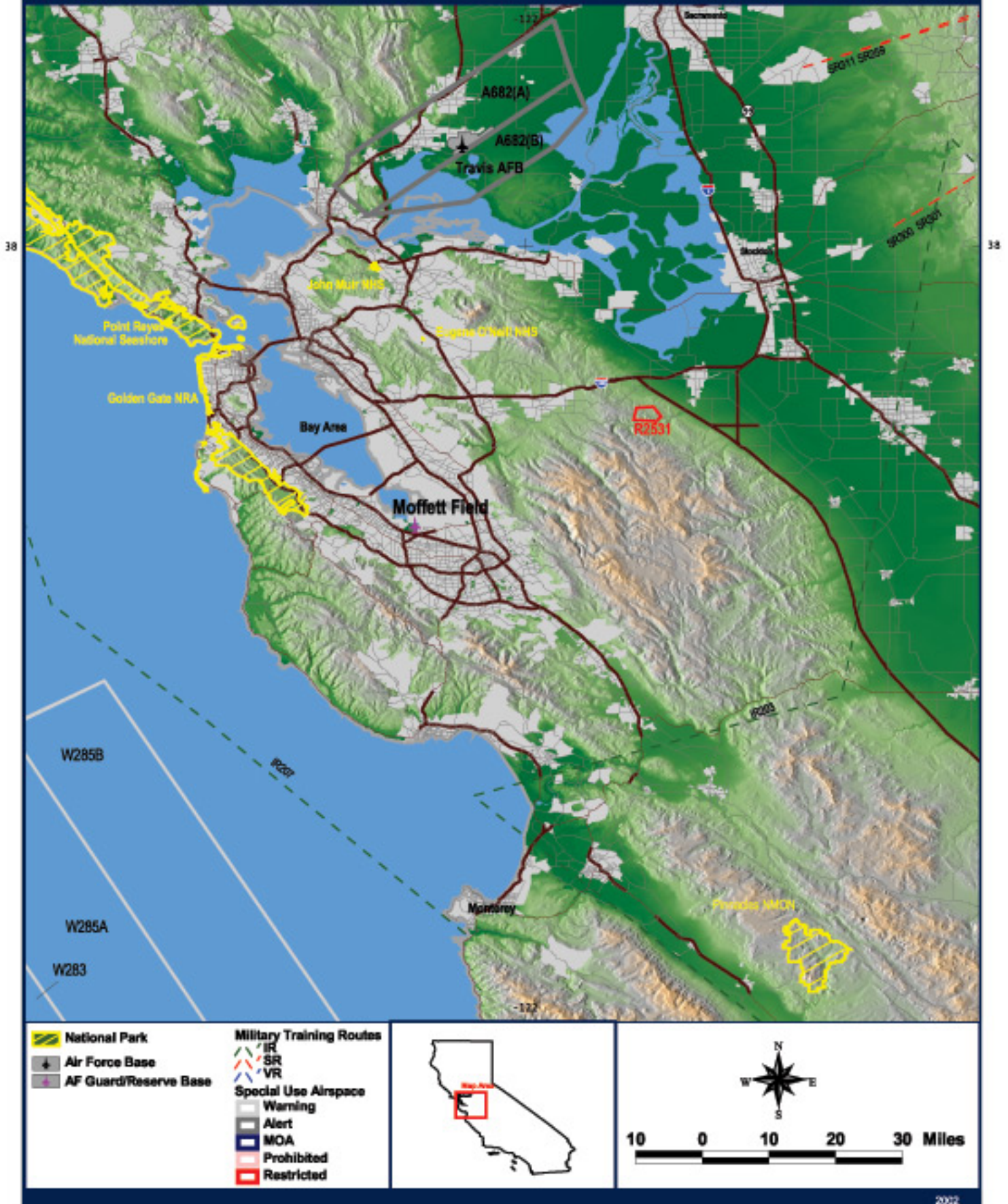
### Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times:

Range Scheduling Chief  
HQ Battalion A Company  
29 Palms, CA 92278  
(C) 760-830-6313 / DSN: 230-6313  
R2501 N, E, S, & W Continuous  
BRISTOL MOA Continuous  
SUNDANCE MOA Continuous  
-----  
HQ NTC & Ft Irwin  
Attn: AFZJ-PTA  
Building 6212 West Brook  
PO Box 105084  
Ft. Irwin, CA 92310-5084  
(C) 760-380-4167/DSN: 470-4167  
R2502 E Continuous  
-----  
Assistant Chief of Staff  
Operations and Training (ROD)  
P.O. Box 555021  
MCB Camp Pendleton, CA 92055-5021  
(C) 760-725-8183 / DSN: 365-8183  
R2503 A & B Cont. 1400-1800Z++, OT  
by NOTAM  
By NOTAM  
-----  
SAN ONOFRE H & L MOA  
-----  
Yuma MCAS  
P.O. Box 99160  
Yuma, AZ 85369-9160  
(C) 928-269-2326 / DSN: 269-2326  
R2507N Continuous  
R2512 1400-0700Z++,  
OT by NOTAM  
KANE W & E MOA Continuous  
ABEL S & B MOA Continuous  
TURTLE MOA Continuous  
VR1266 0700-1800 local  
-----  
United States Navy  
Fleet Area Control and Surveillance Facility (FACSFAC)  
North Island NAS  
San Diego, CA 92135  
(C) 619-545-1758 / DSN: 735-1758  
R2510 A & B Cont 1500-0700Z++, OT  
by NOTAM  
-----  
Commander Strike Fighter Wing  
U.S. Pacific Fleet  
001 (K) Street, Room 121  
NAS Lemoore, CA 93246-5022  
(C) 559-998-1034 / DSN: 949-1034  
VR1257 Daylight hrs., OT by  
NOTAM  
-----  
Commanding General  
3rd Marine Aircraft Wing (G-3)  
MCAS Miramar  
San Diego, CA 92145  
(C) 858-577-7237 / DSN: 267-7237  
IR212 Continuous  
IR216 Even # days, daylight hrs.  
only  
IR217& IR218 Continuous  
IR250 & IR252 Daylight hrs. on even #  
days  
VR1265 Continuous

# Moffett Federal Field

Air Force Installations

Headquarters Air Force Ranges and Airspace  
Department of Defense



2002



**MOFFETT FEDERAL  
AIRFIELD**

**California**

**CONTACTS**

**Public Affairs**

129th RQW/PA  
P.O. BOX 103 Stop 20  
Moffett Federal Airfield, CA  
94035-5000  
(C) 650-603-9152  
DSN: 359-9152

**Environmental Management**

129th RQW/CE  
650 Macon Road  
Moffett Federal Airfield, CA  
94035-5000  
(C) 650-603-9208  
DSN: 603-9208

**Airspace Management**

129th RQS/DOF  
P.O. Box 103  
Moffett Federal Airfield, CA  
94035-0103  
(C) 650-603-9356  
DSN: 359-9356

**Wing Commander**

129th RQW/CC  
650 Macon Road  
Moffett Federal Airfield, CA  
94035-5000  
(C) 650-603-9129  
DSN: 603-9129

**About the Installation:** The 1000 acre lot that today makes up Moffett Federal Airfield was purchased for \$476,679 and sold to the Navy for \$1 in August of 1930. Originally commissioned as NAS Sunnyvale in 1933, the landing field was named in honor of Rear Admiral W. A. Moffett who died in the crash of the U.S.S. AKRON. On July 19, 1994 the Navy left the installation and NAS Moffett Field was decommissioned and renamed Moffett Federal Airfield, leaving NASA as the custodian. Today NASA, on 365 acres adjacent to Moffett Field, has 50 research facilities, 18 advanced flight simulators, and 14 wind tunnel complexes, including the worlds largest wind tunnel. Moffett is home to the 129th Rescue Wing (RQW) California Air National Guard. Their motto is "That Others May Live," which refers to the primary mission of the wing to save lives under a variety of conditions, from rough Pacific seas to the rugged Sierra Nevada mountains.

**Aircraft:**

- Helicopters: HH-60
- Cargo: C-130

**Threatened and Endangered Species:** None

**National Parks Under/Near the Airspace:** None

**USAF SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS**

**Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times:**

129 RQS/DOF  
P.O. Box 103  
Moffett Federal Airfield, CA 94035-0103  
(C) 650-603-9356 / DSN: 359-9356

SR300, SR301,  
SR311, SR353  
SR359, SR381,  
& SR398 Continuous

60th OSS/OSO  
401 Borgan Blvd.  
Travis AFB, CA 94535-5020  
(C) 707-424-3059 / DSN: 837-3059

A682 (A) Mon-Fri 1600-0500Z++  
A682 (B) Mon-Fri 1600-0500Z++

**SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS**

[Not Scheduled by the USAF but in proximity]

**Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times:**

Commander Strike Fighter Wing  
U.S. Pacific Fleet  
001 (K) Street, Room 121  
NAS Lemoore, CA 93246-5022  
(C) 559-998-1034 / DSN: 949-1034

IR203 Daylight hrs., OT by  
NOTAM  
IR207 Daylight hrs., OT by  
NOTAM

United States Navy  
Fleet Area Control and Surveillance  
Facility (FACSFAC)  
North Island NAS  
San Diego, CA 92135  
(C) 619-545-1758 / DSN: 735-1758

W283, W285A, & W285B Mon-Fri 1300-0500Z++  
OT by NOTAM

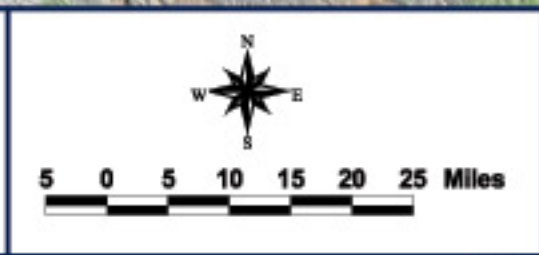
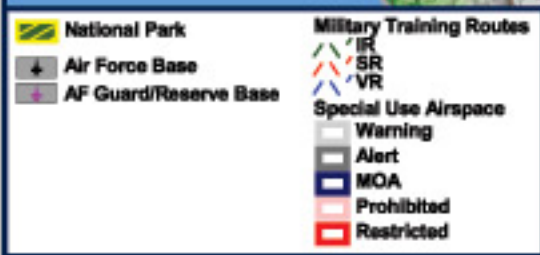
Department of Energy  
Oakland Operations Office  
(C) 510-637-1762

R2531 Mon-Fri 1800-0450Z++  
Sat-Sun by NOTAM

# Travis Air Force Base

Air Force Installations

Headquarters Air Force Ranges and Airspace  
Department of Defense



2002



TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE

California

CONTACTS

Public Affairs

60th AMW/PA  
400 Brennan Circle  
Travis AFB, CA 94535  
(C) 707-424-2011  
DSN: 837-2011

Airspace Management

60th OSS/OSO  
401 Burgan Blvd  
Travis AFB, CA 94535  
(C) 707-424-3059  
DSN: 837-3059

Environmental Management

60th CES/CEV  
580 Hickam Avenue  
Travis AFB, CA 94535  
(C) 707-424-3897  
DSN: 837-3897

Wing Commander

60th AMW/CC  
400 Brennan Circle  
Travis AFB, CA 94535-5020  
(C) 707-424-2452  
DSN: 837-2452

**About the Installation:** In April 1942, the Army Corps of Engineers authorized expenditure of \$1 million to build a bomber base in the San Francisco Bay Area, which was officially named Fairfield-Suisun Army Air Base on Feb. 8, 1943. It received the name it carries today on Oct. 20, 1950, in honor of its commanding officer, Brig. Gen. Robert Falligant Travis, who died in a B-29 crash during takeoff on Aug. 5 of that year. Today, Travis is home to the 60th Air Mobility Wing (AMW), which is one of the largest airlift organizations in the Air Force. As part of the Air Mobility Command (AMC), the 60th AMW is responsible for strategic airlift missions circling the globe. The wing maintains a work force of approximately 7,000 military and 1,000 civilians to support its global mission. In addition, there are nearly 5,000 reservists assigned to the associate 349th AMW, which combined with active duty and civilian counterparts forms a Travis team capable of deploying anywhere at anytime.

Aircraft:

- Cargo/Transport: C-5, E-6
- Tankers: KC-10

Threatened and Endangered Species:

- *Plants:* Contra Costa Goldfields
- *Crustaceans:* Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp

National Parks Under/Near the Airspace:

- Eugene O Neil NHS
- John Muir NHS

USAF SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS

Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times:

60th OSS/OSO  
401 Burgan Blvd.  
Travis AFB, CA 94535-5020  
(C) 707-424-3059 / DSN: 837-3059

A682 (A) Mon-Fri 1600-0500Z++  
A682 (B) Mon-Fri 1600-0500Z++

129th RQS/DOF  
P.O. Box 103  
Moffett Federal Airfield, CA 94035-0103  
(C) 650-603-9356 / DSN: 359-9356

SR353 Continuous

SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS

[Not scheduled by the USAF but in the proximity]

Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times:

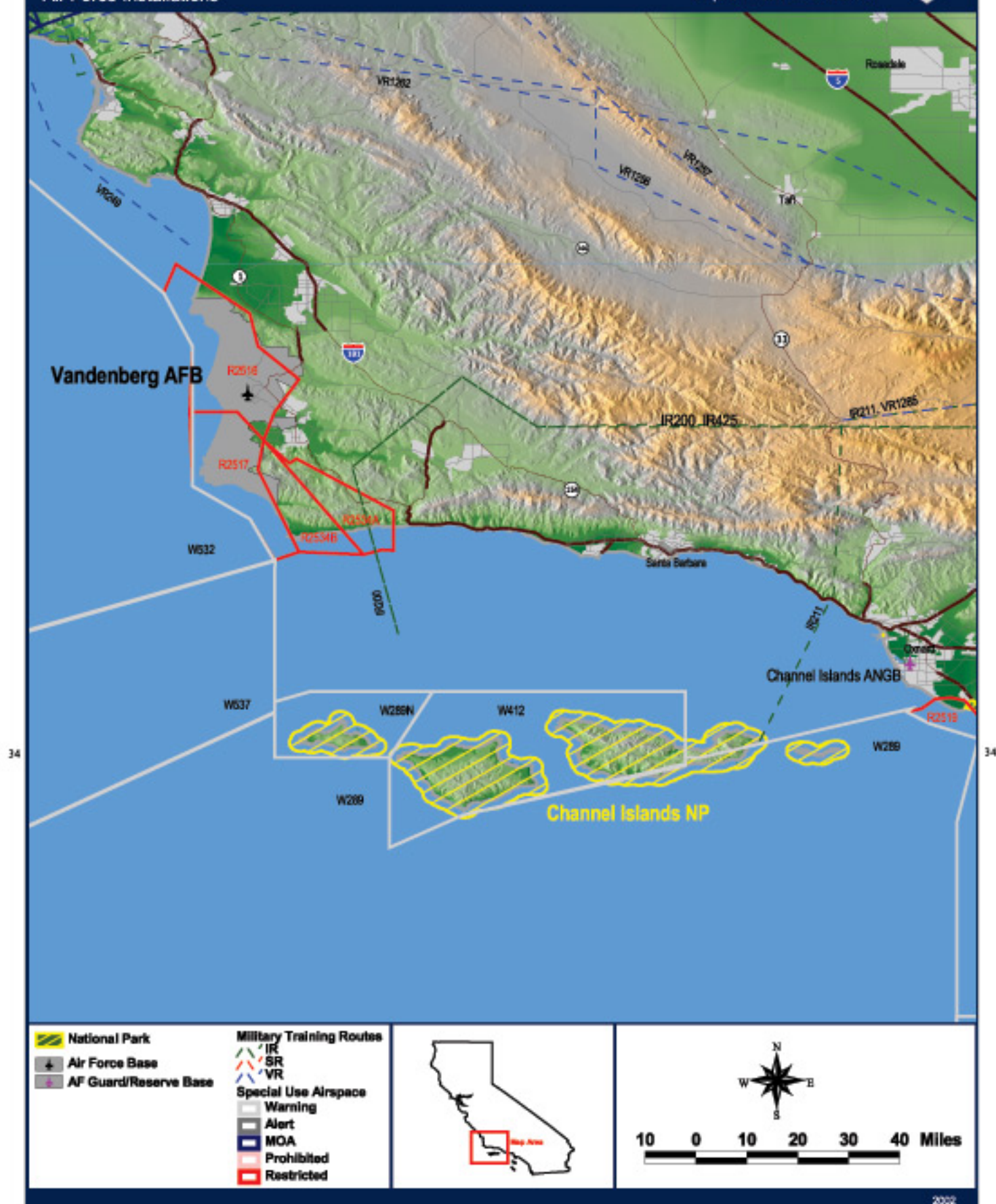
Commander Strike Fighter Wing  
U.S. Pacific Fleet  
001 (K) Street, Room 121  
NAS Lemoore, CA 93246-5022  
(C) 559-998-1034 / DSN: 949-1034

IR207 Daylight hrs., OT by  
NOTAM

Department of Energy  
Oakland Operations Office  
(C) 510-637-1762

R2531 Mon-Fri 1800-0450Z++  
Sat-Sun by NOTAM

## Air Force Installations





VANDENBERG AIR  
FORCE BASE

California

CONTACTS

Public Affairs

30th SW/PA  
747 Nebraska Avenue  
Suite A-103  
Vandenberg AFB, CA 93437  
(C) 805-606-3595  
DSN: 276-3595

Environmental Management

30th CES/CEV  
806 13th Street, Suite 116  
Vandenberg AFB, CA 93437  
(C) 805-606-1921  
DSN: 276-1921

Airspace Management

30th RANS/DOUN  
1602 California Blvd., Ste. 144  
Vandenberg AFB, CA 93437  
(C) 805-606-3602  
DSN: 276-3602

Wing Commander

30th SW/CC  
747 Nebraska Avenue  
Suite A200-1  
Vandenberg AFB, CA, 93437  
(C) 805-606-3000  
DSN: 276-3000

**About the Installation:** In 1941, 99,000 acres of open lands in the Lompoc-Guadalupe-Santa Maria triangle passed to the United States Army and became Camp Cooke. Camp Cooke transformed into the nation's first operational space and ballistic missile training base in 1957, when it was transferred to the United States Air Force and subsequently renamed Vandenberg Air Force Base. The installation is about 150 miles northwest of Los Angeles and is operated by the 30th Space Wing (SW). It is the only military base in the United States from which unmanned government and commercial satellites are launched into polar orbit. It is the only site from which intercontinental ballistic missiles are test fired.

Aircraft:

- Helicopters: UH-1

Threatened and Endangered Species:

- *Birds:*
  - American Peregrine Falcon
  - Brown Pelican
  - Western Snowy Plover
  - California Least Tern
  - Southwest Willow Flycatcher
- *Fish:*
  - Tidewater Goby
  - Unarmored Threespine Stickleback
- *Mammals:*
  - Southern Sea Otter
- *Plants:*
  - Lompoc Yerba Santa
  - Gaviota Tarplant
  - Beach Layia & Gambel's Watercress
- *Reptiles and Amphibians:*
  - California Red-legged Frog

National Parks Under/Near the Airspace: None

USAF SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS

Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times:

30th RANS/DOUN  
1602 California Blvd., Suite 144  
Vandenberg AFB, CA 93437  
(C) 805-606-3602 / DSN: 276-3602

R2516 & R2517 Continuous  
R2534 A & B Intmt by NOTAM 4hr. in  
adv.

Commander AFFTC  
412th OSS/OSR  
300 East Yeager Blvd  
Edwards AFB, CA 93524  
(C) 661-277-4110 / DSN: 527-4110

IR425 Sunrise-Sunset by NOTAM

SUA & MTR AIRSPACE DETAILS

[Not Scheduled by the USAF but in Proximity]

Airspace Scheduled By & Effective Times:

Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division  
Point Mugu NAS  
Building 53  
575 I. Avenue Suite #1  
Point Mugu, CA 92042  
(C) 805-989-7545 / DSN: 351-7545

R2519 Continuous  
W289, W289N W412,  
W532 & W537 Intermittent  
IR200 Sunrise-Sunset by NOTAM

Commanding General  
3rd Marine Aircraft Wing (G-3)  
MCAS Miramar  
San Diego, CA 92145  
(C) 858-577-7237 / DSN: 267-7237

IR211 Continuous  
VR249 Continuous  
VR1265 Continuous

Commander Strike Fighter Wing  
U.S. Pacific Fleet  
001 (K) Street, Room 121  
NAS Lemoore, CA 93246-5022  
(C) 559-998-1034 / DSN: 949-1034

VR1256, VR1257 & VR1262 Daylight hrs.,  
OT by NOTAM

# Cabrillo National Monument

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



National Park Units



2002



## CABRILLO NATIONAL MONUMENT

### California

#### CONTACTS

##### Cabrillo NM

1800 Cabrillo Memorial Drive  
San Diego, CA 92106-3601  
(619) 557-5450

##### Superintendent

(619) 557-5450  
(619) 557-5469 fax  
E-mail:  
[cabr\\_superintendent@nps.gov](mailto:cabr_superintendent@nps.gov)

##### Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)

(619) 557-5450

##### Park Acronym: CABR

##### Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/cabr>

**Background and National Significance.** On September 28, 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo landed at San Diego Bay, the first time a European set foot on what later became the western coast of the United States. Cabrillo's expedition to discover the coast of New Spain was the last expedition of Spain's first great era of exploration. Cabrillo had already personally distinguished himself during the conquest of the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan and the conquest and settlement of Guatemala. During his exploration of the California coast he was mortally wounded during an encounter with Native Americans on one of the Channel Islands. His accomplishments were memorialized in 1913 with the establishment of Cabrillo National Monument, which encompasses 160 acres on the tip of Point Loma, at the entrance to San Diego Bay.

**Park Features and Values.** Point Loma forms a natural protective barrier at the entrance to San Diego Bay. A sandstone rampart jutting into the sea, the peninsula provides strategic and scenic views of the harbor and ocean. A statue of Cabrillo and a museum in the visitor center commemorate Cabrillo's exploration of the coast of California.

In 1851, the U.S. Coastal Survey selected this headland as the site for a navigational aid. The Old Point Loma Lighthouse, built in 1854, welcomed sailors to San Diego harbor for 36 years. This San Diego icon has been restored to its most active period—the 1880s—and serves as a reminder of a time of sailing ships and oil lamps, and of the men and women who tended these isolated coastal lights.

In 1852, the U.S. government recognized the strategic importance of Point Loma and designated the area as a military reserve. In 1899 the War Department dedicated Fort Rosecrans and, over the years, built a series of gun batteries and support structures. During World Wars I and II, military facilities on the point provided vital coastal and harbor defense systems. The largest guns were at Battery Ashburn, northwest of the park entrance, where two 16-inch guns could fire 2,300-pound shells nearly 30 miles out to sea. An exhibit in a former army radio station tells the story of the coast artillery on Point Loma.

The park protects one of the few remaining protected stands of native coastal sage scrub habitat. This biologically diverse blend of aromatic sages, low-growing shrubs, succulents, flowers, and grasses is home to an abundance of mammals, birds, and reptiles. This ecotype is among the most threatened in the world, and more than 70 percent of this ecotype in southern California is gone.

One of the last rocky intertidal areas open to the public in southern California is preserved on the west side of the park. Here a number of marine plants and animals have adapted to harsh conditions of pounding surf, intermittent exposure to sun and drying wind, and sharp changes in temperature and salinity.

In the winter, migrating gray whales can be seen off the coast from the whale overlook.

**Visitor Use and Enjoyment.** Approximately 1.2 million people visit the park each year. The visitor center provides information, exhibits, films, and panoramic views of the harbor. It is an easy walk from the visitor center to the Cabrillo statue, Old Point Loma Lighthouse, and the whale overlook. Visitors seek out the quieter west side of the park to escape the pressures of city life.

**Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.** The park is at the edge of San Diego, the seventh largest city in the nation, and just west of the U.S. Naval Air Station, North Island, so some mechanical noise is unavoidable. The west side of the park is somewhat shielded from the noise and intrusions associated with the city and the air station, and people are drawn to this location for that reason.

*Sensitive wildlife habitat:* Gray whales may be vulnerable to noise during periods of migration.

*Historic structures:* The vibrations set in motion by loud noises can cause structural damage to buildings. The Old Point Loma Lighthouse is potentially susceptible to such sonic damage from low-flying and/or loud aircraft.

**Airspace Over/Near the Park.** The monument is bordered on the north by Naval Base Point Loma and Naval Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center, San Diego, a major Navy research center. Navy aircraft rarely fly over Point Loma when they takeoff or land. Navy helicopters fly over the channel of San Diego Bay.

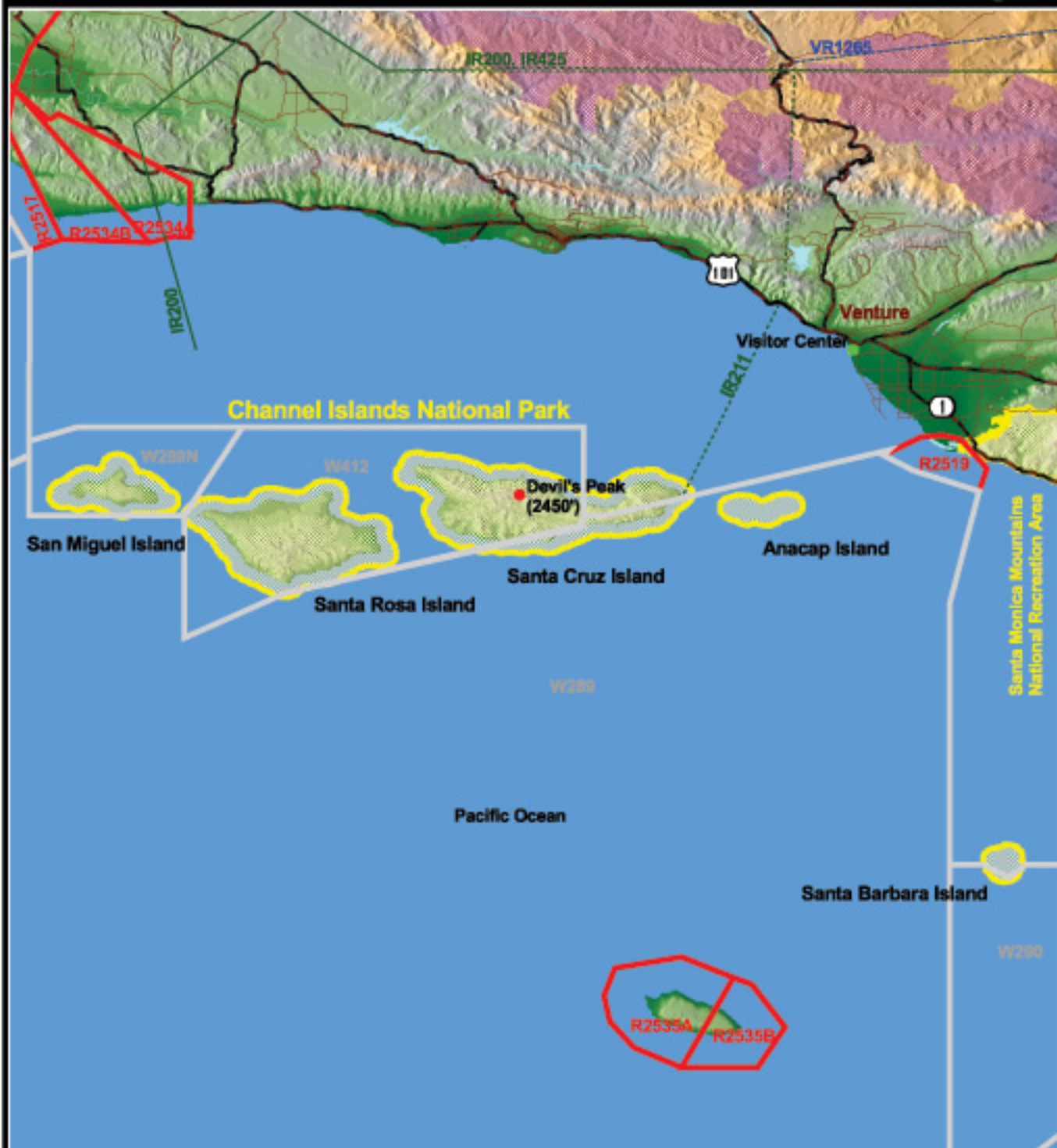
**Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.** None.



# Channel Islands National Park

National Park Units

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002



## CHANNEL ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK

### California

#### CONTACTS

##### Channel Islands NP

1901 Spinnaker Drive  
Ventura, CA 93001-4354  
(805) 658-5730

##### Superintendent

(805) 658-5700  
(805) 658-5799 fax  
E-mail:  
[chis\\_superintendent@nps.gov](mailto:chis_superintendent@nps.gov)

##### Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)

(805) 658-5700

##### Wilderness Coordinator

(805) 658-5700

##### Park Acronym: CHIS

##### Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/chis>

**Background and National Significance.** Channel Islands National Park encompasses five of the eight islands in the southern California Bight. The islands of Anacapa and Santa Barbara were designated as a national monument in 1938. Recognizing the islands' great variety of nationally and internationally significant natural and cultural resources, Congress in 1980 designated Anacapa, San Miguel, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, and Santa Rosa Islands and the surrounding 1 nautical mile as Channel Islands National Park. The park boundary includes numerous islets that are important habitat for wildlife. Channel Islands was designated a biosphere reserve in 1976, making it part of the international Man and the Biosphere program to conserve genetic diversity and environmental baselines for research and monitoring throughout the world.

Of the 249,354 acres within the park, 178,835 are nonfederal. Anacapa, Santa Barbara, Santa Rosa, and the eastern 25 percent of Santa Cruz Islands are administered by the National Park Service. The remainder of Santa Cruz is owned and managed by The Nature Conservancy. San Miguel is owned by the U.S. Navy and the National Park Service.

**Park Features and Values.** More than 2,000 species of plants and animals inhabit the park, including 145 taxa that are found nowhere else in the world. The marine life ranges from microscopic plankton to the endangered blue whale, the largest animal to live on Earth. Nesting seabirds, seal and sea lion rookeries, and unique plants abound; however, only four mammals are endemic to the islands.

Archeological and cultural resources span a period of more than 10,000 years.

**Visitor Use and Enjoyment.** The park is visited by approximately 600,000 people annually. Even though the

islands seem tantalizingly close to the densely populated southern California coast, their isolation has left them relatively undeveloped, making them an exciting place for visitors to explore.

People are encouraged to start their visit at the visitor center in Ventura. The park boat concessioners offer regular trips throughout the year to Anacapa, Santa Barbara, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, and San Miguel Islands. Channel Islands Aviation offers public fixed-wing transportation to Santa Rosa Island.

##### Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

*Sensitive wildlife habitat:* Wildlife may be particularly vulnerable to noise during periods of migration, mating, or birthing. The park islands and islets provide extensive habitat for seals and sea lions throughout the year. Many of these pinnipeds are dependent on the park islands for breeding and pupping. The vast majority of seabirds in southern California breed on the park islands. The largest breeding colony of California brown pelicans occurs on Anacapa Island.

**Airspace Over/Near the Park.** To protect nesting seabirds and to avoid disturbing wildlife, the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary has a specific regulation and law prohibiting aircraft from flying at altitudes less than 1,000 AGL within the one-nautical-mile boundary of park islands. This regulation is not an advisory and is rare within the National Park System.

**Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.** None.







# DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK

California

## CONTACTS

### Death Valley NP

PO Box 579  
Death Valley, CA 92328-0579  
(760) 786-2331

### Superintendent

(760) 786-3243  
(760) 786-3246 fax  
E-mail:  
deva\_superintendent@nps.gov

### Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)

(760) 786-3245

### Park Pilot/Wilderness Coordinator

(760) 786-3248

### Park Acronym: DEVA

### Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/deva>

**Background and National Significance.** Death Valley is a unique natural landscape with unrivaled scenic, geological, and natural resources. A portion of the region was first protected as a national monument in 1933. The monument was enlarged and changed to Death Valley National Park by the 1994 California Desert Protection Act. Approximately 1.3 million acres of public lands were added, bringing the total acreage of the new park to 3,396,192 acres. Death Valley National Park is now the largest national park unit outside of Alaska. It is managed to protect significant scenic and geologic features, to perpetuate diverse ecosystems of the California Desert in their natural state, and to preserve the historical and cultural resources associated with ancient Indian cultures, patterns of western exploration and settlement, and sites exemplifying the history of the Old West.

**Park Features and Values.** The park contains the lowest point in North America at 282 feet below sea level. The valley floor receives the least precipitation of any place in the United States (average 1.5 inches per year) and is the site of the nation's highest recorded temperature (134 degrees Fahrenheit). Death Valley is world renowned for its exposed complex and diverse geology and tectonics and for its unusual geologic features, providing a natural geologic museum representing a substantial portion of the Earth's history. The extremely colorful, complex, and highly visible geology, along with steep, rugged mountains and canyons, provides some of the most dramatic visual landscapes of any location in the United States. The park contains one of the nation's most diverse fossil records and most continuous volcanic histories. The valley contains five major sand dune systems representing all types of dune structures, making it one of the few places on Earth where this variety of dune types occurs in such close proximity. It also contains the highest dunes in California, Eureka Sand Dunes.

The landscape supports a large variety of plant and animal species typical of the Mojave Desert. The little rain that falls is the life force of the wildflowers that transform the desert into a vast garden. A variety of little animals, mostly nocturnal, belie the seeming lifelessness of the desert. Larger animals, such as the desert bighorn, live in the cooler, higher elevations with increased moisture.

Nearly 95 percent of the park is designated wilderness, set aside to ensure the maximum protection of wilderness values, including opportunities for solitude in a remote natural setting and opportunities for scientific research in undisturbed ecosystems.

The park contains an unusually high number of well-preserved archeological sites, including rock art and alignments associated with ancestors of contemporary Native American communities. Scotty's Castle, a Provincial Spanish style mansion with a priceless collection of antiques and art objects, built in the early 1900s in a remote, isolated part of the desert, is an icon with immense public appeal.

**Visitor Use and Enjoyment.** Death Valley National Park is visited by approximately 1.2 million people annually. The distances between the park's major features make the use of an automobile essential. Entrance roads from the west, southwest, northwest, northeast, and east lead to a number of scenic vistas and cultural sites. Once visitors are within the park boundary, they have access to over 600 miles of road requiring four-wheel drive vehicles.

Although the names of many park features sound foreboding (Badwater, Dantes View, Furnace Creek), visitors can find spectacular wildflower displays in the spring, snow-covered peaks, and beautiful sand dunes, as well as the hottest spot in North America dotted with abandoned mines and industrial structures. On clear winter days Mount Whitney at 14,495 feet and Mount Williamson at 14,375 feet can be seen from Dantes View. At night innumerable stars make the vast emptiness vastly enjoyable.

Camping and hiking trails are available in the developed areas and throughout the backcountry.

### Noise-Sensitive Areas / Resources.

**Wilderness:** More than three million acres of this park is congressionally designated wilderness, where the imprint of man's work is to be substantially unnoticeable and where people may expect to find outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's sense of naturalness and solitude.

**Sensitive wildlife habitat:** The park is home to a number of threatened, endangered, and sensitive animal species, which, because of their tenuous populations, may be particularly vulnerable to stress associated with unnatural noise.

**Cultural landscapes:** Certain areas of this park are zoned and managed to preserve and immerse visitors into a landscape evocative of the Old West. The park historic setting is a powerful tool for helping people appreciate and understand this period of America's history. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's ability to sense the historical significance of this place and detract from the enjoyment many people get from imagining themselves in a different time.

**Historic structures:** The vibrations set in motion by loud noises can cause structural damage to buildings. Scotty's Castle is potentially susceptible to such sonic damage from low-flying and/or loud aircraft.

**Airspace Over/Near the Park.** The western half of the park lies under the R-2508 Complex, special use airspace that is critical to providing training, research and development for the U.S. Armed Forces and its allies, covered under the California Military Lands Withdrawal and Overflights Act of 1994. Aircraft are permitted to fly at speeds exceeding 250 knots and at altitudes of 200 AGL or higher in the Saline, Panamint, and Shoshone MOA. In 1976, Death Valley NM signed an agreement with the Joint Policy Board, consisting of the commanders of Edwards Air Force Base, China Lake and Fort Irwin, which manages the R-2508 Complex, stating that pilots would be instructed to fly at least 3,000 AGL while within the park boundary.

The park utilizes rotary and fixed-wing aircraft as part of normal operations, including search and rescue, fire control, wildlife monitoring, and the burro removal program, as well as supplying materiel to remote locations. Operations are primarily conducted under 1,500 feet above ground level. Temporary flight restrictions are rare and only requested for large operations.

**Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.** Please refer to the Edwards AFB and Nellis AFB narratives and maps for additional information about Air Force/military use of the airspace.



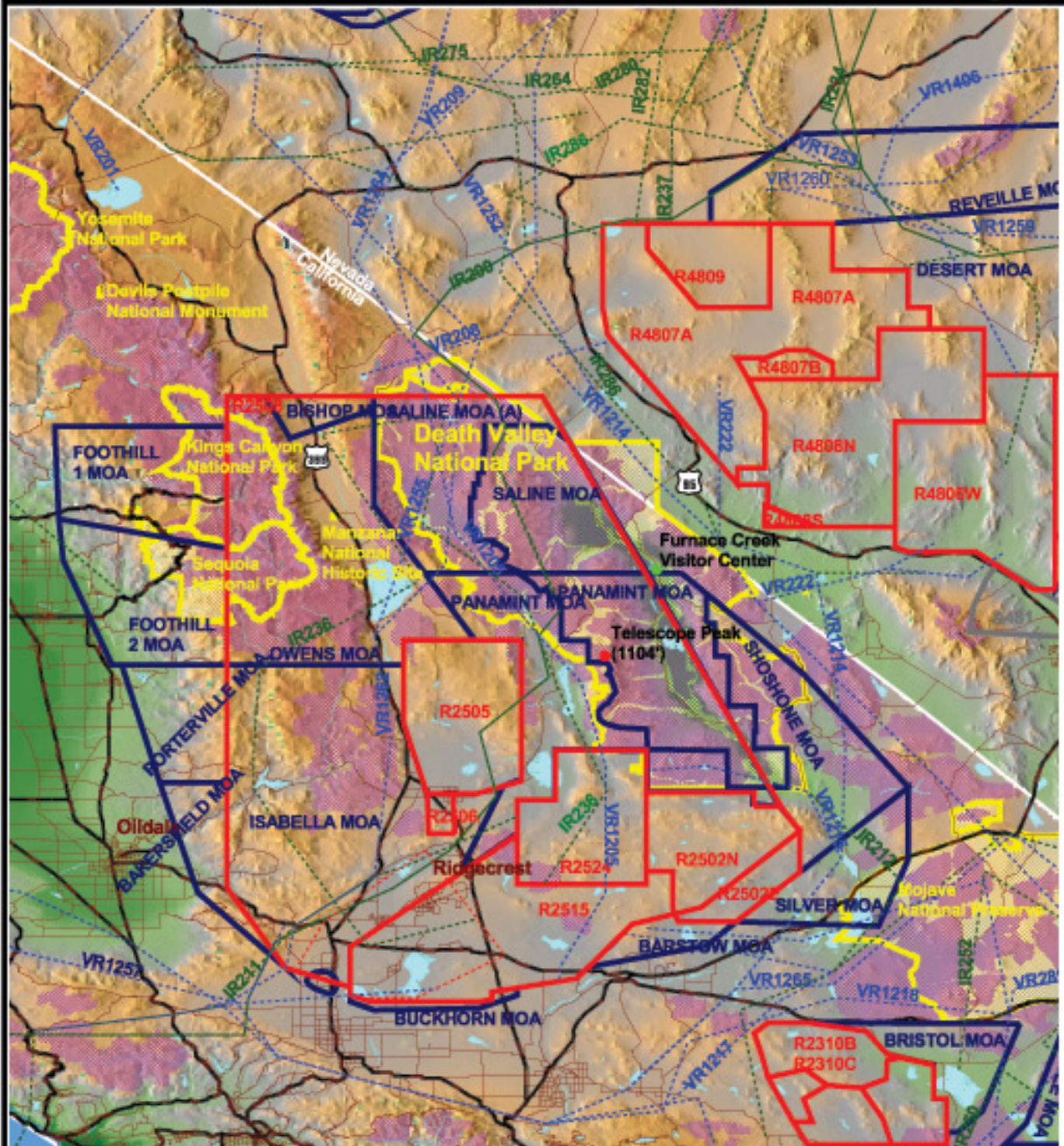


# Death Valley National Park

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



National Park Units



2002

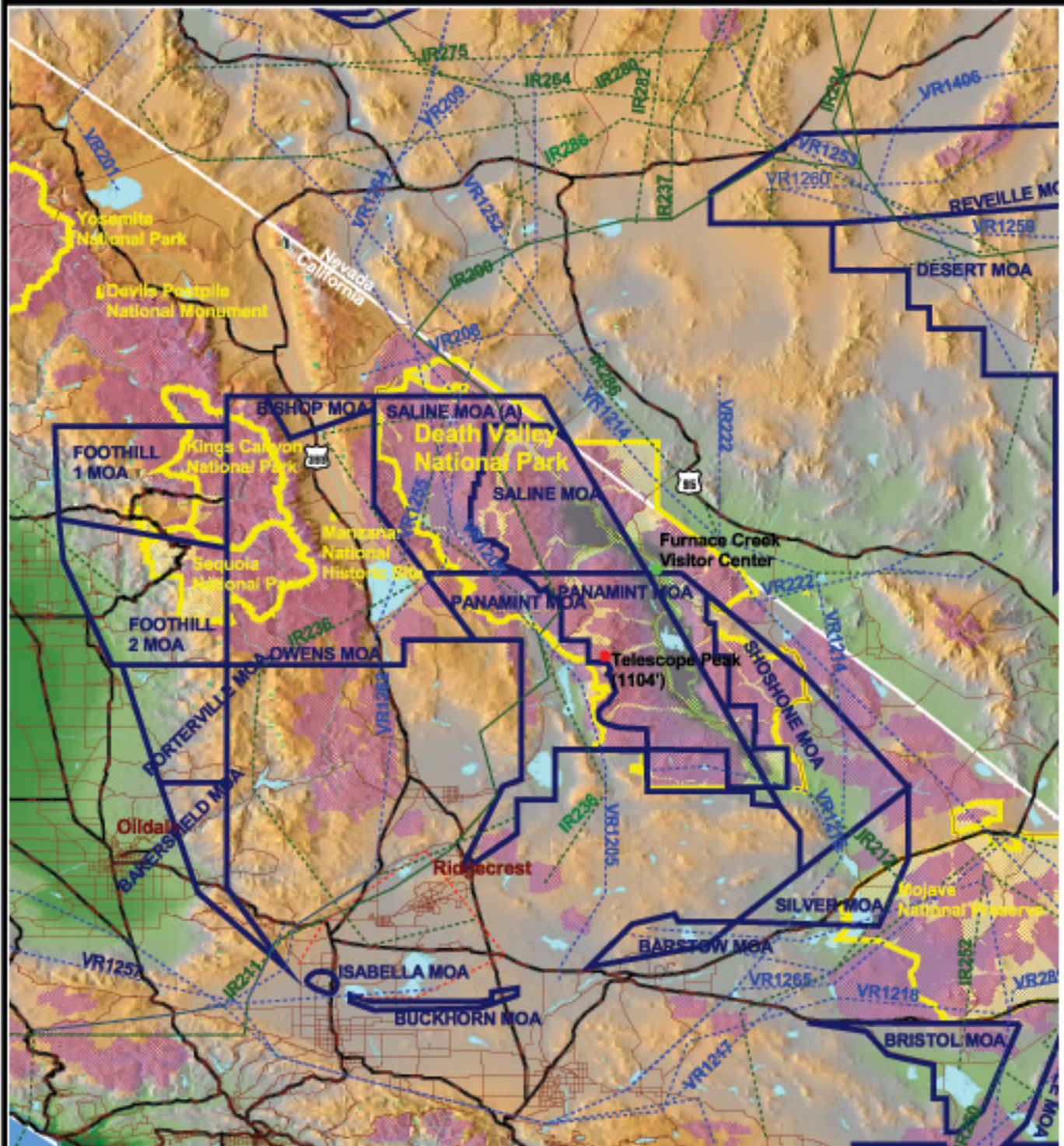


# Death Valley National Park

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



National Park Units



2002

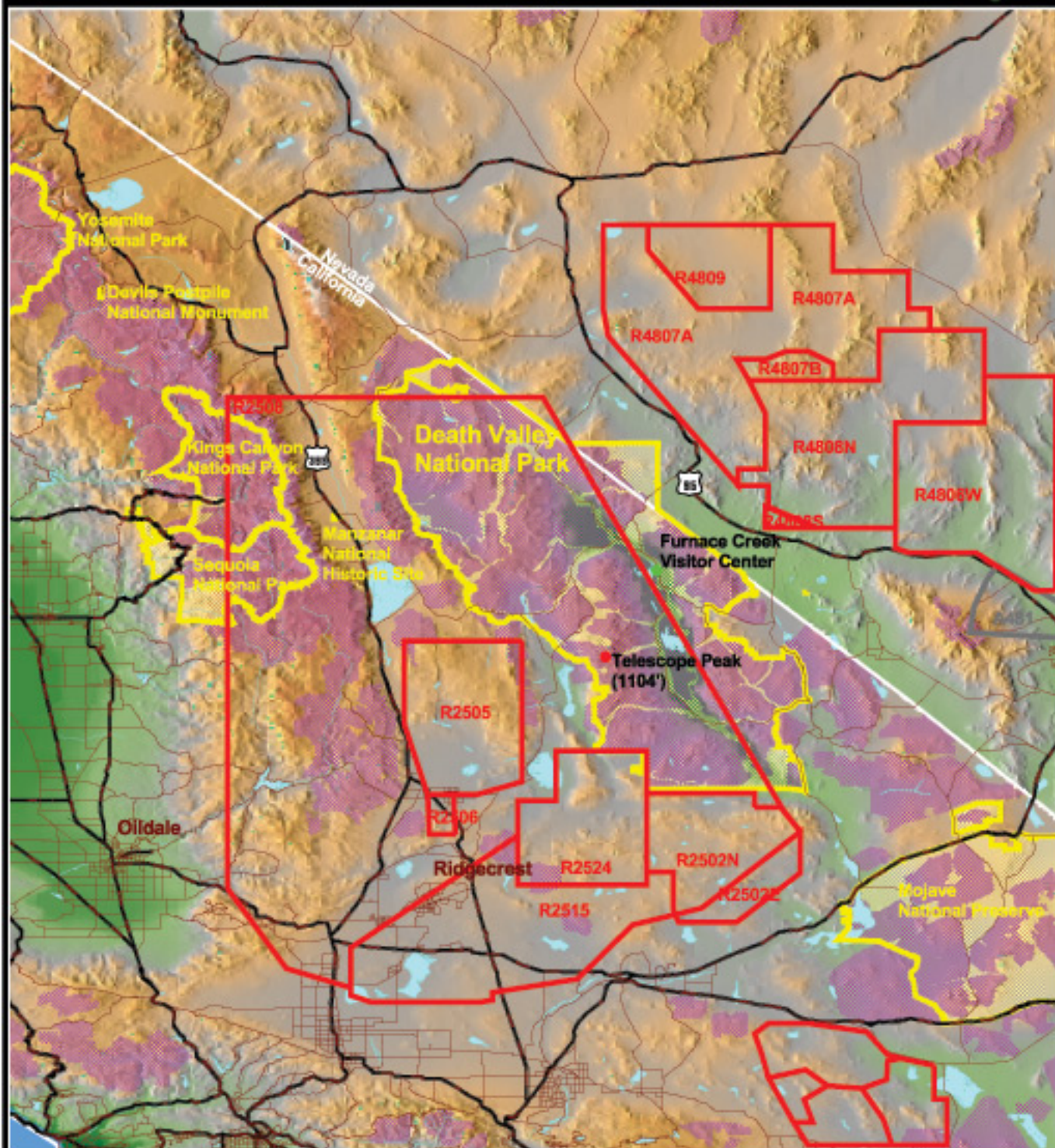


# Death Valley National Park

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



National Park Units



2002

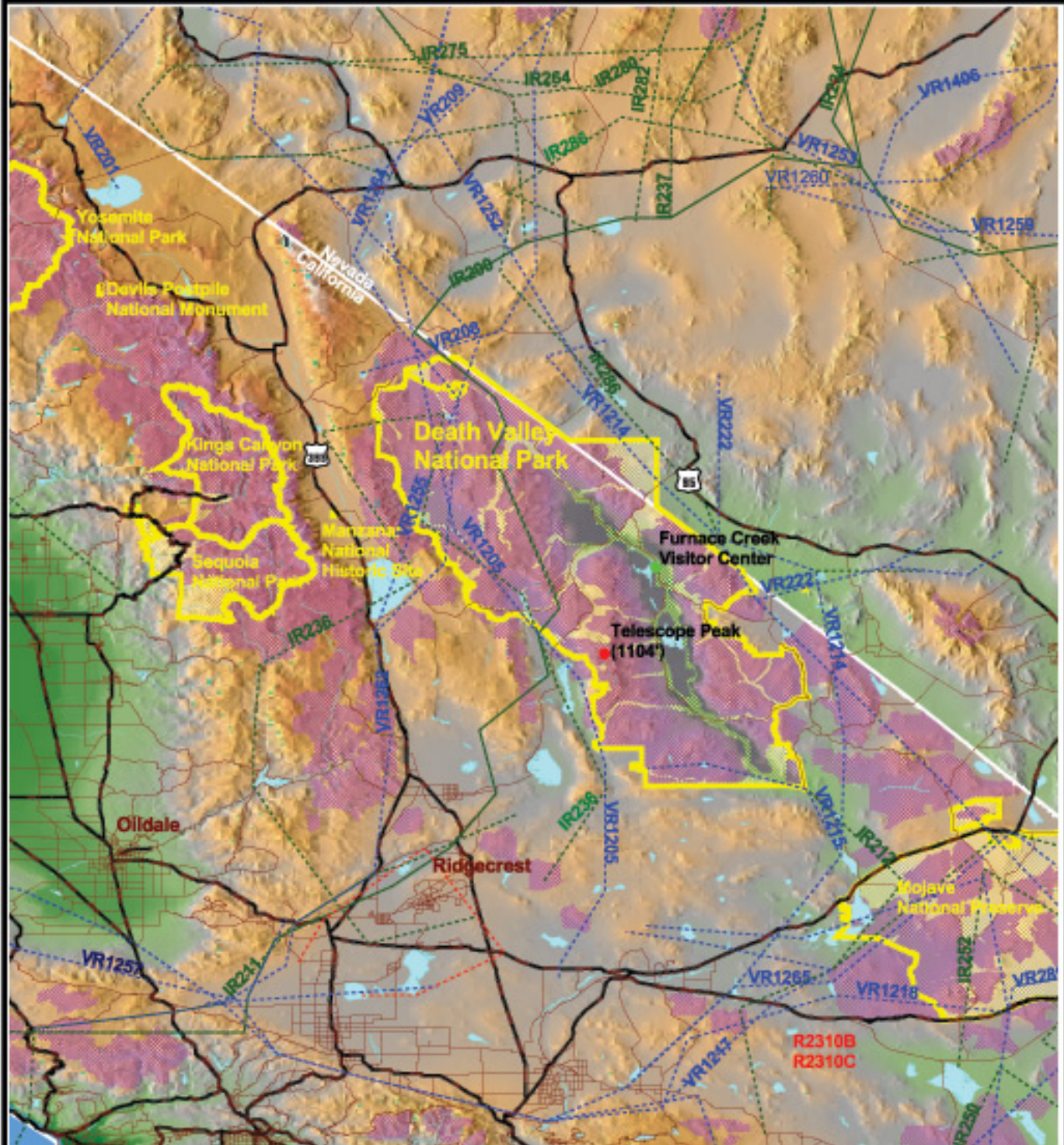


# Death Valley National Park

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



National Park Units



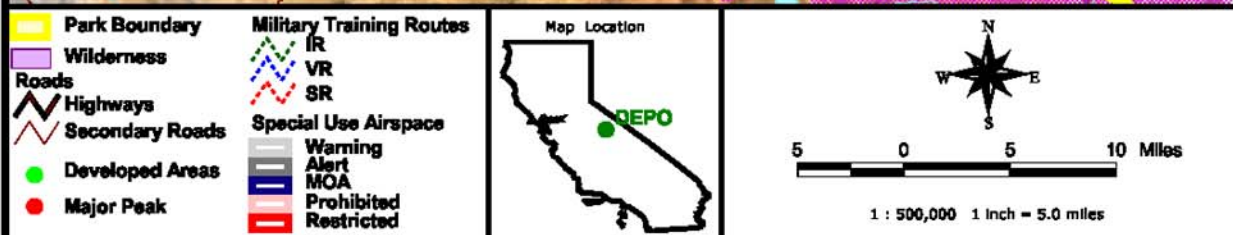
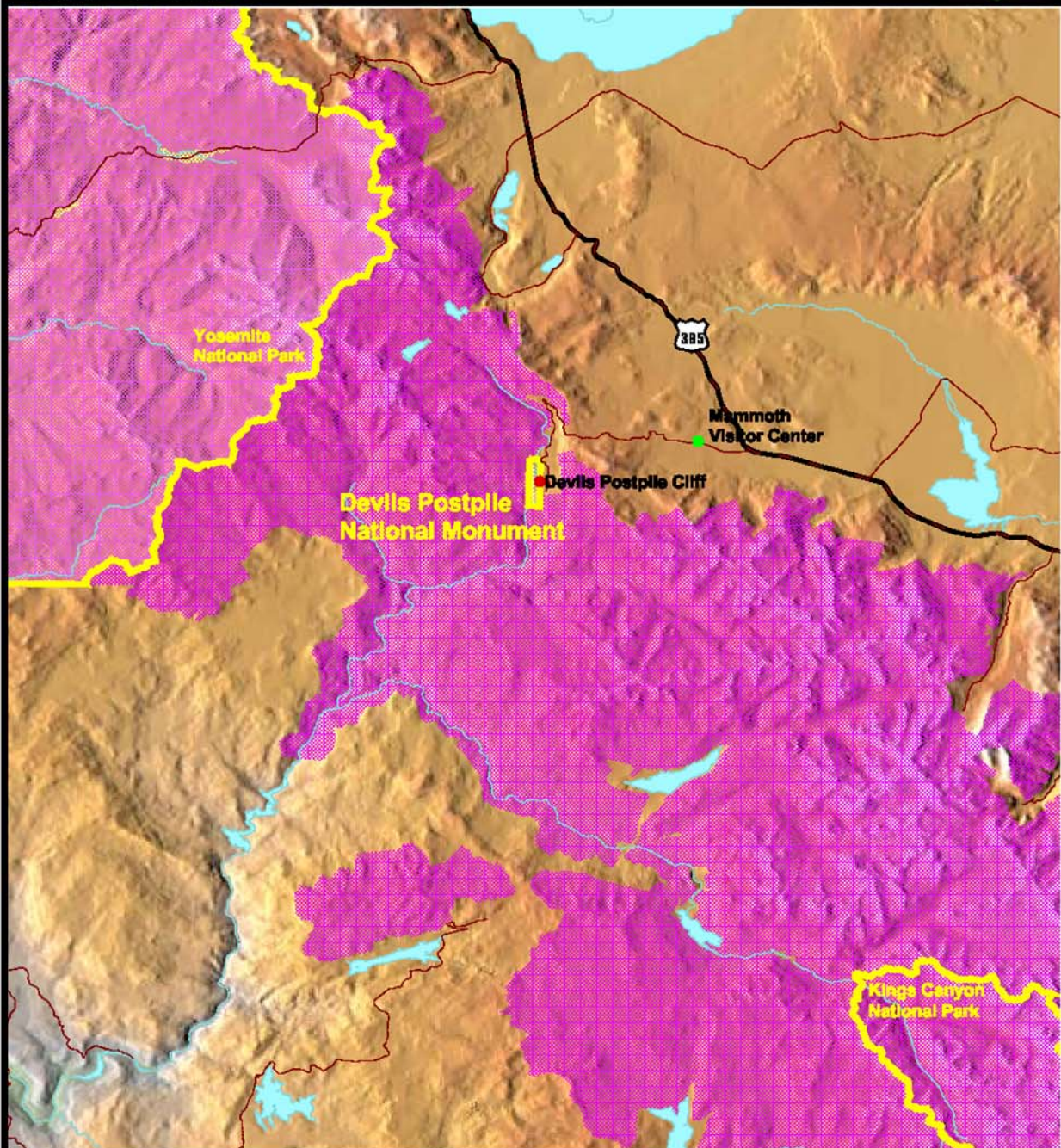
2002



# Devils Postpile National Monument

National Park Units

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002



## DEVILS POSTPILE NATIONAL MONUMENT

California

### CONTACTS

#### Devils Postpile NM

P.O. 3999  
Mammoth Lakes CA 93546  
(760) 934-8170

#### Superintendent

June-October (760) 934-8100  
November-May (760) 937-2931  
Fax: Call first  
Email:  
depo\_superintendent@nps.gov

#### Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)

(559) 565-3110  
(Sequoia-Kings Canyon)

#### Wilderness Coordinator

(559) 565-3137  
(Sequoia-Kings Canyon)

#### Park Acronym: DEPO

#### Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/depo>

#### Background and National Significance.

Devils Postpile National Monument was established in 1911 to preserve two natural features: the formation of columnar basalt known as the Devil's Postpile, and 101-foot-high Rainbow Falls. The park encompasses 800 acres.

**Park Features and Values.** Devils Postpile is the world's finest example of unusual columnar basalt. Its columns of lava, with their four to seven sides, display a honeycomb pattern of order and harmony. The process of its creation began almost 100,000 years ago, when molten basalt lava flowed from the earth 1 mile upstream from the modern-day park. The mass of lava, 400 feet deep, flowed like a river for 3 miles. As the lava slowly cooled from the outside toward the middle of the flow, ideal conditions caused the lava to crack into long post-like columns. During the last major ice age, which ended about 10,000 years ago, a glacier sculpted away the top layers of lava. It revealed the internal fractured lava mass and exposed a wall of columns 40 to 60 feet high.

Another jewel in the park is the lovely San Joaquin River. The river is lined with old-growth red-fir forest, mixed with new growth rejuvenated by fire. Meadows filled with flowers nourish deer, birds, and butterflies. On the lower reaches of the park's 2.5 miles of river course, rainbows frequently sparkle over their namesake Rainbow Falls.

Nearby mineral springs are evidence of recent local volcanic activity. The Soda Springs lie on a San Joaquin River gravel bar north of the Postpile. Gases driven upward from hot areas deep in the earth combine with groundwater to produce cold and highly carbonated mineralized springs. Iron in the water oxidizes on exposure to air and stains gravel a reddish brown.

The park is also a portal to the great Sierra backcountry. Some 94 percent of the park is part of the Ansel Adams Wilderness.

**Visitor Use and Enjoyment.** The park, near the resort community of Mammoth Lakes, is visited by approximately 160,000 people per year. Visitors enjoy nature and wildlife watching, natural sounds and quiet, camping, fishing, and hiking on the Rainbow Falls, King Creek, John Muir, and Pacific Crest Trails. Hikers can follow a trail from here all the way to Mexico or Canada. The portion of the San Joaquin through the park is a designated wild trout river, where both novice and expert can ply the waters for four species of trout.

#### Noise-Sensitive Areas /Resources.

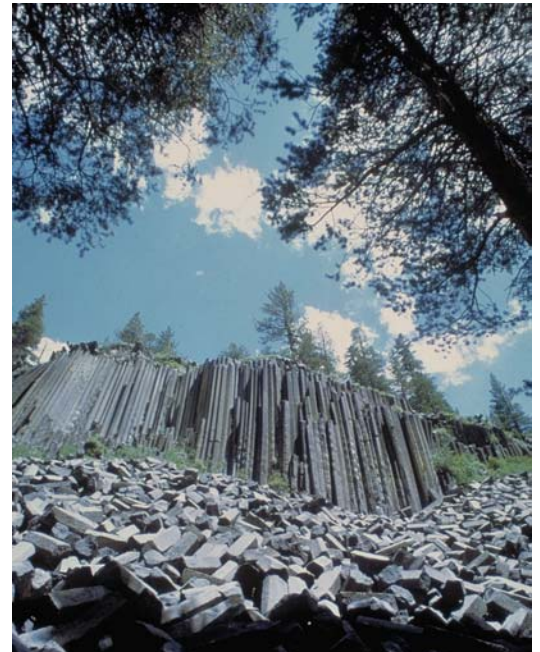
**Fragile geologic features:** Loud noises, such as sonic booms, potentially could impact the fractures in the Postpile, damaging this rare geological formation and leading to falling rocks.

**Wilderness:** Almost the entire park is congressionally designated wilderness, where the imprint of man's work is to be substantially unnoticeable and where people may expect to find outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's sense of naturalness and solitude. Park managers restrict traffic with a mandatory shuttle bus system to provide for a quality visitor experience where natural soundscapes predominate.

**Sensitive wildlife habitat:** Wildlife may be particularly vulnerable to noise during periods of migration, mating, or birthing. Several raptors and sensitive species, such as goshawks, nest nearby and may be stressed by low-flying aircraft.

**Airspace Over/Near the Park.** There are no normal aerial operations except for potential emergency evacuations or search and rescue operations. Occasionally, in winter, there are interagency flights from the Mono County Sheriff's Office and the Inyo National Forest to patrol for snowmobile trespass. The park has provided written comments to the FAA identifying concerns about commercial aircraft traffic over the monument.

**Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.** None.



# Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site

National Park Units

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Park Boundary</li> <li> Wilderness</li> <li> Highways</li> <li> Secondary Roads</li> <li> Developed Areas</li> <li> Major Peak</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Military Training Routes</li> <li>IR</li> <li>VR</li> <li>SR</li> <li> Special Use Airspace</li> <li> Warning</li> <li> Alert</li> <li> MOA</li> <li> Prohibited</li> <li> Restricted</li> </ul>	<p>Map Location</p>	  <p>1 : 500,000 1 inch = 5.0 miles</p>
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## EUGENE O NEILL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

California

### CONTACTS

#### Eugene O Neill NHS

P.O. Box 280  
Danville, California 94526-0280  
(925) 838-0249

#### Superintendent

(925) 943-1531  
(925) 925-838-9471 fax  
E-mail:  
euon\_superintendent@nps.gov

#### Park Acronym: EUON

#### Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/euon>

**Background and National Significance.** Eugene Gladstone O'Neill, the only Nobel Prize winning playwright from the United States and the architect of modern American theater, lived at Tao House in the hills above Danville from 1937 to 1944. It was at this site that he wrote his final and most successful plays: *The Iceman Cometh*, *Long Day's Journey into Night*, and *A Moon for the Misbegotten*.

By the time he came to California in 1935, O'Neill had written nearly 60 plays, and 35 of them had been produced. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1936. With the stipend, he was able to build the home that he came to call his final harbor. O'Neill completed his last play in 1943. A worsening tremor in his hands slowly robbed him of the ability to write, and he found himself blocked when he was unable to set pencil to paper. Suffering from a rare degenerative disease, O'Neill had to leave his sanctuary and move to Boston, where he died in 1953. The 13-acre Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site was designated in 1976.

**Park Features and Values.** Since 1980, the National Park Service has been restoring Tao House, its courtyard, and orchards and telling the story of O'Neill, his work, and his influence on American theater.

**Visitor Use and Enjoyment.** The park is visited by approximately 5,000 people annually.

**Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.** None.

**Airspace Over/Near the Park.** No issues or concerns were noted by the park.

**Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.** None.



# Fort Point National Historical Site

National Park Units

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002



## FORT POINT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

### California

#### CONTACTS

##### Fort Point NHS

P.O. Box 29333  
Presidio of San Francisco,  
California 94129-0333  
(415) 556-1693

##### Superintendent

(415) 556-1693  
(415) 561-4390 fax  
E-mail:  
fopo\_superintendent@nps.gov

**Chief Ranger** (primary contact  
for airspace issues)  
(415) 556-1693

##### Park Acronym: FOPO

##### Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/fopo>

**Background and National Significance.** This classic brick-and-granite 19th century coastal fort is the only one of its style on the west coast of the United States. Fort Point was constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers between 1853 and 1861 to prevent entrance of a hostile fleet into San Francisco Bay. The fort never saw action. It survives as a monument to a bygone era and a place where visitors can learn about life at a coastal defense garrison in the 1860s. Designated in 1970, the site encompasses 29 acres, all federal land.

**Park Features and Values.** Fort Point is an excellent example of a third system coastal fortification, a system adopted after the War of 1812 to protect major U.S. harbors. The fort was designed to mount 126 massive cannons. Rushed to completion at the beginning of the Civil War, the massive brick walls of this key to the whole Pacific coast looked to be impenetrable. But even as its praises were being sung, new rifled artillery were making the fort obsolete. In 1886 the troops were withdrawn, and the last cannons were removed about 1900.

Between 1933 and 1937 the fort was used as a base of operations for the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge. During World War II, Fort Point was occupied by about 100 soldiers who manned searchlights and rapid-fire cannon mounted atop the fort as part of the protection for a submarine net strung across the entrance to the San Francisco Bay.

The fort features a lighthouse, the third one built at this site to guide mariners through waters that can be treacherous in fog. The present lighthouse was used from 1864

until 1934, when the foundation for the Golden Gate Bridge blocked its light.

**Visitor Use and Enjoyment.** Visitor activities include a brief introductory film, cannon-loading demonstrations, guided and self-guiding tours, and an audio tour. The park, which is a unit of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, receives approximately 1.25 million visitors annually.

##### Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

**Cultural Landscape:** Most of this park is zoned and managed to preserve and immerse visitors into a landscape evocative of the historic time frame of a Civil War era coastal fortification. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's ability to sense the historical significance of this place and detract from the enjoyment many people get from imagining themselves in a different time.

**Historic structures:** The vibrations set in motion by loud noises can cause structural damage to buildings. The masonry fort and the lighthouse are potentially susceptible to such sonic damage from low-flying and/or loud aircraft.

**Airspace Over/Near the Park.** No issues or concerns were noted by the park.

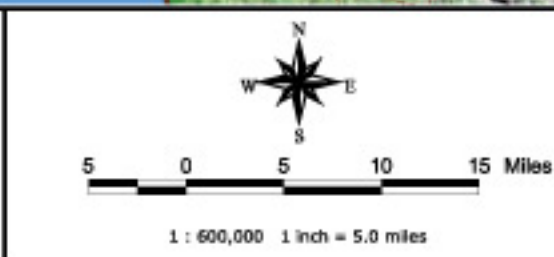
**Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.** None.



# Golden Gate National Recreation Area

National Park Units

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002



## GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

California

### CONTACTS

#### Golden Gate NRA

Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123-1308

#### Superintendent

(415) 561-4720  
(415) 561-4710 fax  
E-mail:  
[goga\\_superintendent@nps.gov](mailto:goga_superintendent@nps.gov)

#### Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)

(415) 561-4745

#### Natural Resources Contact

(415) 331-5160

#### Park Acronym: GOGA

#### Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/goga>

**Background and National Significance.** Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) extends along approximately 59 miles of coastline (75,500 acres) within the San Francisco Bay Area, encompassing ocean, beaches, redwood forests, lagoons, marshes, military properties, a cultural center at Fort Mason, and Alcatraz Island. The GGNRA boundary overlaps with the Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary and the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary.

The mission of GGNRA, which was established as a national recreation area in 1972 and designated a biosphere reserve in 1978, is to preserve and enhance the natural environment and cultural resources of the coastal lands north and south of the Golden Gate for the inspiration, education, and recreation of people today, and for future generations. In the spirit of bringing national parks to the people, GGNRA reaches out to a diverse urban community, bringing the richness and breadth of the national park experience to all, including those who may never have the opportunity to visit other national parks. The park staff also works to protect the integrity of GGNRA's fragile resources in the challenging context of an urban setting. Park management is committed to forging partnerships with the community to strengthen the park's relevance to its metropolitan neighbors and to engage the public in stewardship of the park's history and ecology.

After the death of U.S. Representative Phillip Burton of San Francisco in 1983, the U.S. Congress dedicated Golden Gate National Recreation Area in his memory. In doing so, Congress recognized a distinguished leader in conservation and park issues while he was chair of the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Insular Affairs.

**Park Features and Values.** GGNRA begins where the Pacific Ocean meets San Francisco Bay. Here at the Golden Gate, the park surrounds the narrow entrance to the city's harbor, offering a spectacular blend of natural beauty, historic features, and urban development. To the north and south of the Golden Gate, GGNRA follows the Pacific shoreline, creating a vast coastal preserve.

Specific sites include Alcatraz, Marin Headlands, Fort Funston, Fort Mason, Muir Woods National Monument, Fort Point National Historic Site, and the Presidio of San Francisco. Each unit, none of which is more than an hour's drive from San Francisco, has its own unique natural, cultural, and military histories.

Redwood forests, beaches, grassy hillsides, marshes, and rocky shoreline provide a natural retreat from the city. The park is a home for abundant wildlife—hawks, deer, and seabirds are often seen, along with occasional bobcats and whales.

The park's forts, coastal defense batteries, and other historic buildings tell the stories of Bay Area maritime commerce, wartime defense, agriculture, recreation, and immigration.

**Visitor Use and Enjoyment.** Approximately 13.4 million people visited GGNRA in fiscal year 2001.

#### Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

*Outstanding educational and recreational features:* Much of the park encompasses natural landscapes and soundscapes that create a haven for visitors in the midst of one of the largest cities in the United States. These include Muir Woods National Monument, where about 1.5 million visitors come from around the world every year to experience the primeval coast redwood forest, and the Marin Headlands, where hikers can spend the night in remote campgrounds.

*Sensitive wildlife habitat:* Large areas of the park are noise-sensitive wildlife habitat. The entire coastline provides habitat for marine mammals and nesting seabirds. In particular, Ocean Beach is a nesting area for the snowy plover, federally listed as threatened; Alcatraz has colonial nesting seabirds; and the park's natural forested areas are habitat for the spotted owl, also federally listed as threatened. Wildlife may be particularly vulnerable to noise during periods of migration, mating, or birthing. Threatened, endangered, and other species of special concern, because of their tenuous populations, may be vulnerable to stress at any time.

**Airspace Over/Near the Park.** Commercial airlines, private pilots, military aircraft, and Coast Guard aircraft use the airspace over/near the park.

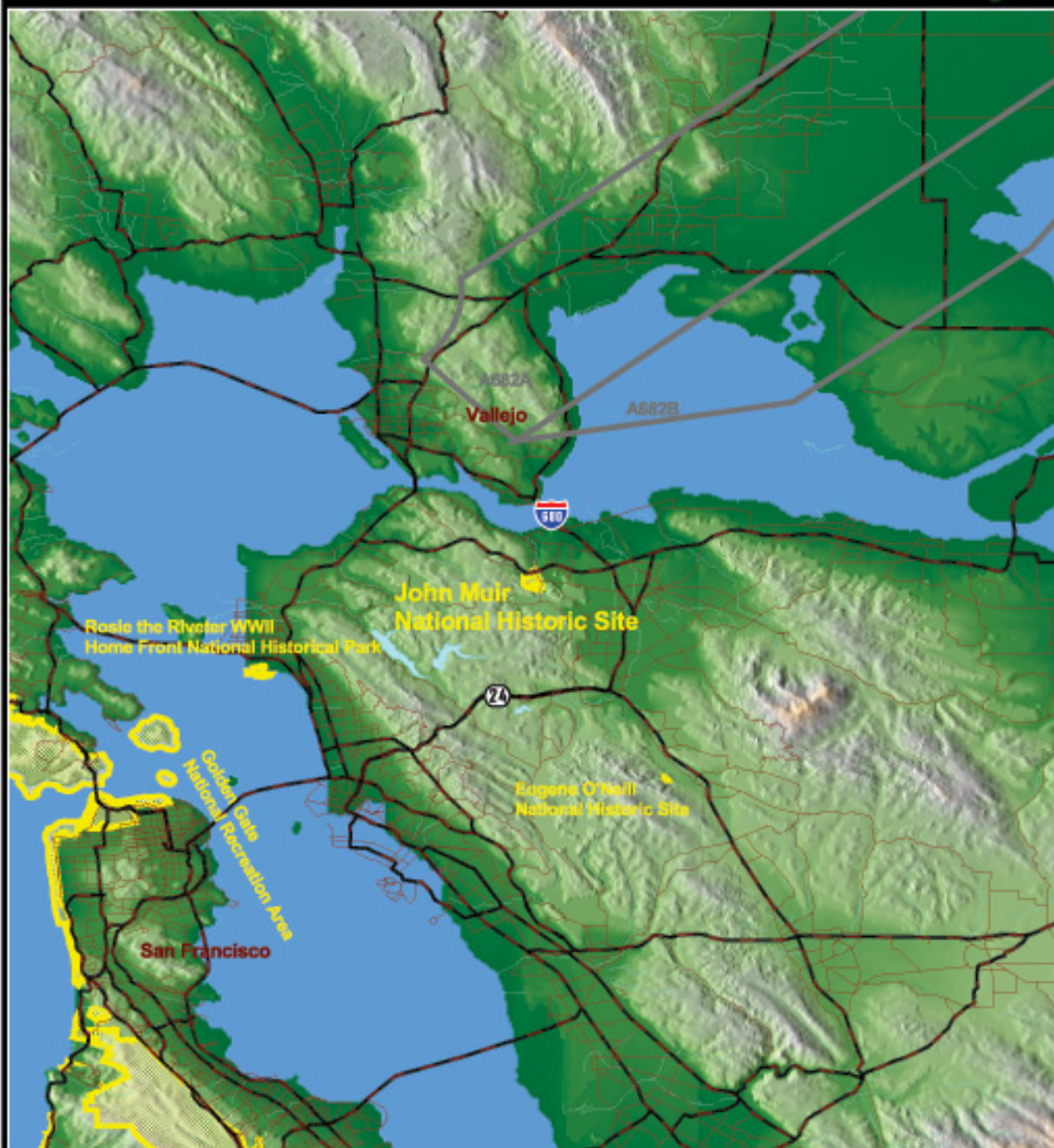
**Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.** None.



# John Muir National Historic Site

National Park Units

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002



## JOHN MUIR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

California

### CONTACTS

#### John Muir NHS

4202 Alhambra Avenue  
Martinez, CA 94553-3883  
(925) 228-8860

#### Superintendent

(925) 228-8860  
(925) 228-8192 fax  
email:  
[jomu\\_superintendent@nps.gov](mailto:jomu_superintendent@nps.gov)

#### Park Acronym: JOMU

#### Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/jomu>

**Background and National Significance.** This site commemorates the contributions to American society of John Muir, who successfully established wilderness preservation as a national land policy. Muir's message was this:

Wilderness is a necessity. Mountain parks and reservations are useful not only as fountains of timber and irrigating rivers, but as fountains of life. Before Muir transformed land policy, preserves had been set aside to protect natural oddities or timber and water supplies. At Muir's urging, Yosemite was set aside in 1890 specifically to preserve its wilderness character, a precedent-setting action. Muir was one of the founders of the Sierra Club and served as its president from 1892 until he died in 1914. His work laid the foundations for the creation of the National Park Service in 1916.

The Muir house and gravesite and the adjacent Martinez adobe became part of the National Park System in 1964. In 1992, a 325-acre tract of oak woodland and grassland historically owned by the Muir family was added to the park, bringing it to 345 acres.



**Park Features and Values.** The park preserves the 14-room mansion where Muir lived from 1890 until his death, his gravesite, and the historic Martinez adobe. While living in Martinez, Muir accomplished many things. He battled to prevent Yosemite National Park's Hetch Hetchy Valley from being dammed, served as the first president and one of the founders of the Sierra Club, played a prominent role in the creation of several national parks, and wrote hundreds of newspaper and magazine articles and several books expounding the virtues of conservation and the natural world.

**Visitor Use and Enjoyment.** The park is visited by approximately 30,000 people annually. Activities include a film about Muir's life and philosophy and self-guiding tours of his home.

#### Noise Sensitive Areas/Resources.

*The cultural landscape:* This park is zoned and managed to commemorate a man who dedicated his life to conservation of the natural world. The sounds and sights of low-flying and/or loud aircraft can diminish the story to be told here.

*Historic structures:* The vibrations set in motion by loud noises can cause structural damage to buildings. The Muir home and Martinez adobe are potentially susceptible to such sonic damage from low-flying and/or loud aircraft.

**Airspace Over/Near the Park.** No issues or concerns were noted by the park.

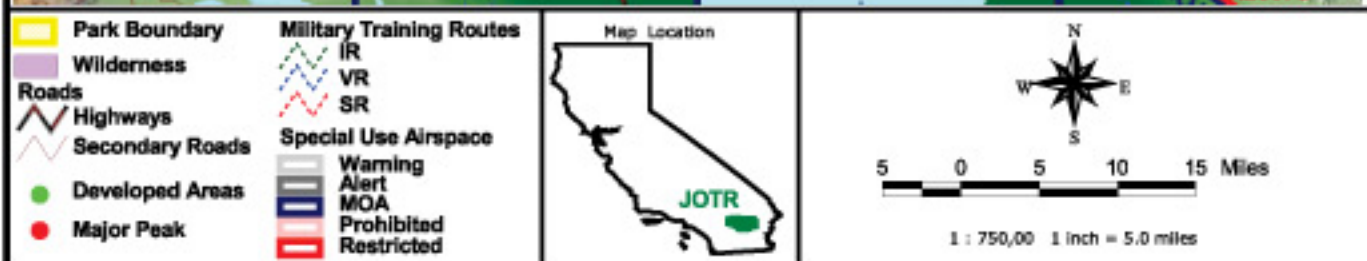
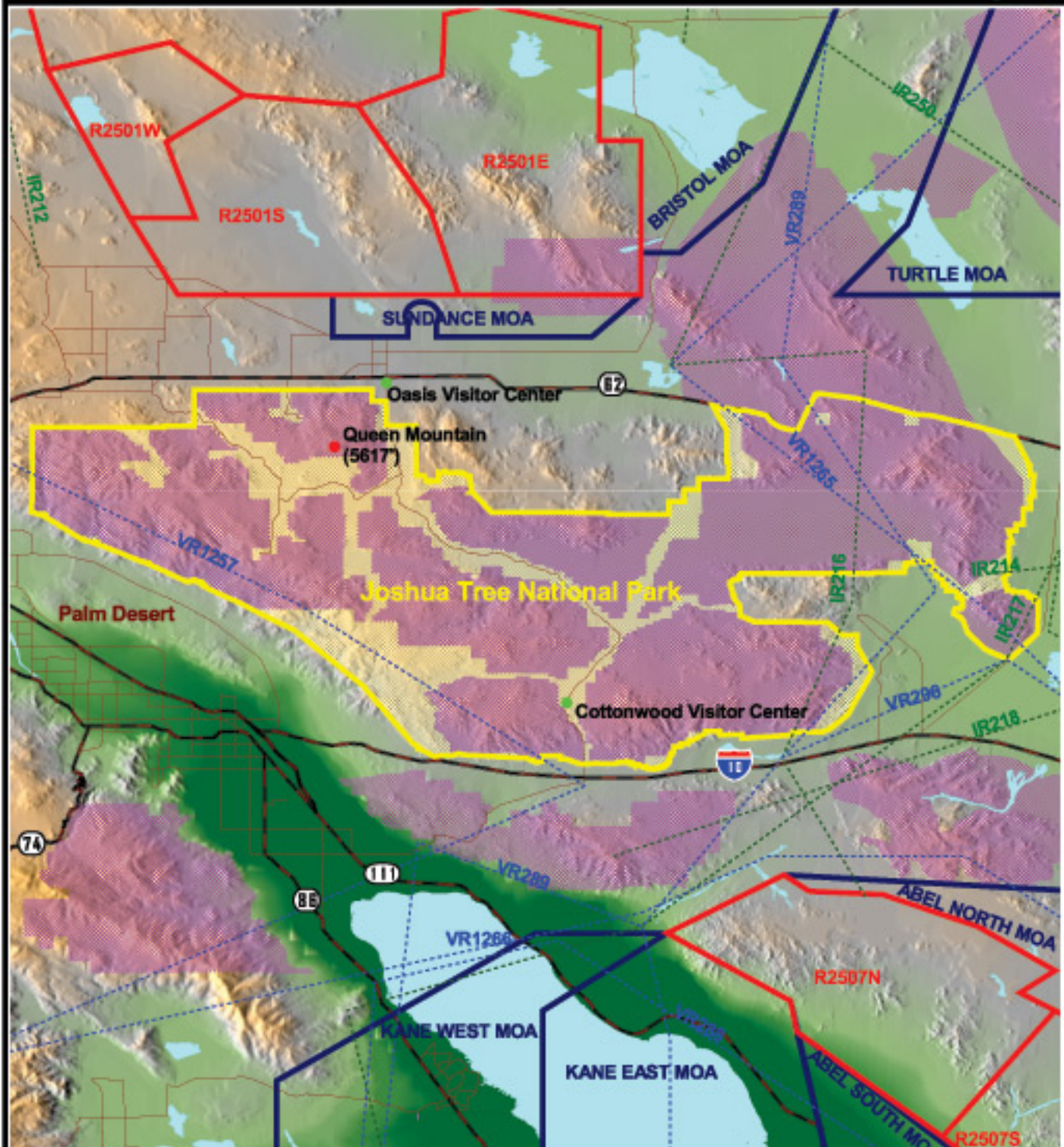
**Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.** Please refer to the Travis AFB narrative and map for information about Air Force/military use of the airspace.

# JoshuaTree National Park

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



National Park Units



2002



## JOSHUA TREE NATIONAL PARK

California

### CONTACTS

#### Joshua Tree NP

74485 National Park Drive  
Twenty Nine Palms, CA  
92277-3597  
(760) 367-5500

#### Superintendent

(760) 367-5502  
(760) 367-6392 fax  
E-mail:  
[jotr\\_superintendent@nps.gov](mailto:jotr_superintendent@nps.gov)

#### Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)

(760) 367-5540

#### Wilderness Coordinator

(760) 367-5543

#### Public Information Officer

(760) 367-5520

#### Park Acronym: JOTR

#### Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/jotr>

**Background and National Significance.** Two desert ecosystems, whose characteristics are determined primarily by elevation, come together at Joshua Tree National Park. Below 3,000 feet, the Colorado Desert encompasses the eastern part of the park and features natural gardens of creosote bush, ocotillo, and cholla cactus. The higher, moister, and slightly cooler Mojave Desert is the special habitat of the Joshua tree. In addition to Joshua tree forests, the western part of the park also includes some of the most interesting geologic formations found in California's deserts. Five fan palm oases dot the park, indicating those few areas where water occurs naturally and wildlife abounds.

Joshua Tree National Monument was established in 1936 to protect this desert landscape from the devastation caused by cactus gathering, which was becoming a common weekend activity of Californians. The original public law passed by Congress set aside 838,000 acres as Joshua Tree National Monument. In 1950 the monument was reduced to 558,000 acres. The 1994 Desert Protection Act redesignated the monument as a national park and increased its size to 793,000 acres. Joshua Tree was designated a biosphere reserve in 1984.

**Park Features and Values.** The Joshua tree, a giant member of the lily family, is an important part of the Mojave Desert ecosystem, providing habitat for numerous birds, mammals, insects, and lizards. Joshua tree forests tell a story of survival, resilience, and beauty through adaptation to one of North America's harshest climates. The tallest Joshua tree in the park looms 40 feet high and is estimated to be over 500 years old. These trees do not have growth rings as would be found in an oak or pine. This makes determining age difficult, but scientists believe that most mature trees are from 150 to 300 years old.

More than 585,000 acres of the park is congressionally designated wilderness.

**Visitor Use and Enjoyment.** The park is visited by approximately 1.25 million people annually. Many people come to the park seeking the clear skies, clean air, natural quiet, and stark beauty that only deserts offer.

The peak visitation period is March-May and October-December. Each season adds its signature qualities to the desert's character. The park has two visitor centers (Oasis and Cottonwood). Ranger-led activities—walks, hikes, and campfire talks—are conducted mainly in the spring and fall. Nine campgrounds offer opportunities to spend the night in the park.

#### Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

**Wilderness:** Approximately 70 percent of this park is congressionally designated wilderness, where the imprint of man's work is to be substantially unnoticeable and where people may expect to find outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's sense of naturalness and solitude.

**Sensitive wildlife habitat:** The desert tortoise, federally listed as endangered, and the state-protected desert bighorn sheep inhabit the area. The tenuous populations of these species may make them particularly vulnerable to stress caused by loud or low-flying aircraft.

**Outstanding educational and recreational features:** Most visitor use is concentrated in the northwestern and central parts of the park, which contain a major scenic roadway, seven of the park's nine campgrounds, and six of the eight picnic areas. In these areas the sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can distract people's attention from learning experiences, make it difficult to converse with each other or the park staff, or diminish the enjoyment of scenery and natural sounds.

**Airspace Over/Near the Park.** The park is frequently used by commercial aircraft on approaches to Palm Springs, Ontario, and Los Angeles Airports. Private planes commonly use airspace over the park as well. Helicopter overflights for park search-and-rescue operations and resources surveys are frequent occurrences. Fixed-wing and rotary military aircraft operating out of the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center north of Twentynine Palms, the Marine Corps Yuma Air Station, and Camp Pendleton often overfly Joshua Tree. Several VR and IR flight routes traverse the park. Each route is identified on aeronautical charts.

**Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.** Please refer to the March Air Reserve Base narrative and map for specific information about Air Force/military use of the airspace.



# Juan Bautista De Anza National Historic Trail

National Park Units

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002



## JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL

### California

#### CONTACTS

##### Anza-Borrego Desert State Park

P.O. Box 428  
Borrego Springs, CA 92004  
(619) 767-5311

##### Henry W. Coe State Park

5750 Obata Way, Suite A  
Gilroy, CA 95020  
(831) 848-4006

##### Park Acronym: JUBA

##### Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/juba>

**Background and National Significance.** On the eve of the American Revolution, the Spanish sought to control the Pacific coast of today's United States against British and Russian incursions. Juan Bautista de Anza, a third-generation frontier soldier of New Spain, shepherded 198 emigrants, their escorts, and 1,000 head of livestock on the first overland colonizing expedition from Sonora, Mexico, into Alta (Upper) California. This expedition led to the founding of the Presidio of San Francisco and the missions San Francisco de Asis (Mission Dolores) and Santa Clara de Asis.

Anza's expedition and the route it established are commemorated by the 1,200-mile-long Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail (Anza Trail), authorized by Congress in 1990. The Anza Trail was selected as one of 16 national millennium trails in 1999. The National Park Service administers the Anza Trail in partnership with other federal, state, and local agencies, interested groups, and private landowners.

**Park Features and Values.** The Anza Trail links 13 Spanish colonial missions, three presidios, and two pueblos (Los Angeles and San Jose). It tells the story of the settlement of California from south to north in 1775-76, when the colonies on the eastern seaboard were planning their independence. Anza's expedition more than doubled the nonnative population of California and provided the people and livestock to ensure the Spanish presence. The trail reveals the full story of Spanish colonial settlement patterns by connecting a series of religious, military, and secular sites. The Anza Trail also provides the opportunity to tell the stories, from their own perspective today, of the many American Indian tribes who greeted Anza and made his expedition possible. Finally, the Anza Trail brings together two countries (the United States and Mexico), 19 counties, and over 100 cities and towns, tying together the people of these places with a common history.

In some cases, the integrity of the trail route's natural landscape remains intact. These places, which correspond to descriptions in the expedition diaries, are the values NPS trail administrators most want to protect. They are the places where visitors can most easily experience what the expedition may have seen. Most of these landscapes are protected to some degree by other agencies. Examples are Picacho Peak, now a state park in Arizona; the Gila River in Arizona, part of which is protected by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM); San Sebastian Marsh in Imperial County, California (BLM); Coyote Canyon in San Diego County, California, protected in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park; the coastline from Gaviota to Guadalupe, California, partly in private hands and partly

protected by Vandenberg Air Force Base; San Antonio Valley in eastern Santa Clara County, California, in private ownership; and Coyote Creek in eastern Santa Clara County, protected in Henry W. Coe State Park. The trail passes through two USAF bases: March Air Force Base and Vandenberg Air Force Base.

**Visitor Use and Enjoyment.** More than 27 million people live within a short drive of the trail, about 35 to 40 percent of them of Hispanic/Latino descent. Any number of people may use segments of the recreational trail during their daily rounds, and certainly thousands of people a day travel the highways and roads that make up the auto tour route.

Marking of the auto tour route should be completed in 2002. Over 200 miles of the recreational trail are marked in Arizona and California as of May 2002. Each year more trail segments are certified and marked as official components of the trail. The goal is to complete a continuous recreational trail from Nogales, Arizona, to San Francisco, California. Other planned activities include conducting historical and archeological research; providing resource protection; developing wayside exhibits, trail brochures, guidebooks, and other publications; and working with museums to interpret Anza Trail history. Several local groups in Arizona and California conduct annual celebrations to commemorate the dates that the Anza expedition passed through their areas.

**Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.** The Anza Trail passes through Tumacacori National Historical Park, Casa Grande Ruins National Monument, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, Channel Islands National Park (visitor center), Golden Gate National Recreation Area (The Presidio of San Francisco), and John Muir National Historic Site. Noise-sensitive resources for those parks are listed separately. In addition, the Anza Trail passes through 25 state parks in Arizona and California. Two of these parks have extensive wilderness areas and several endangered species: Anza-Borrego Desert State Park in northeastern San Diego County and Henry W. Coe State Park in eastern Santa Clara County, California.

**Airspace Over/Near the Park.** Please refer to the individual narratives of the parks through which the trail passes.

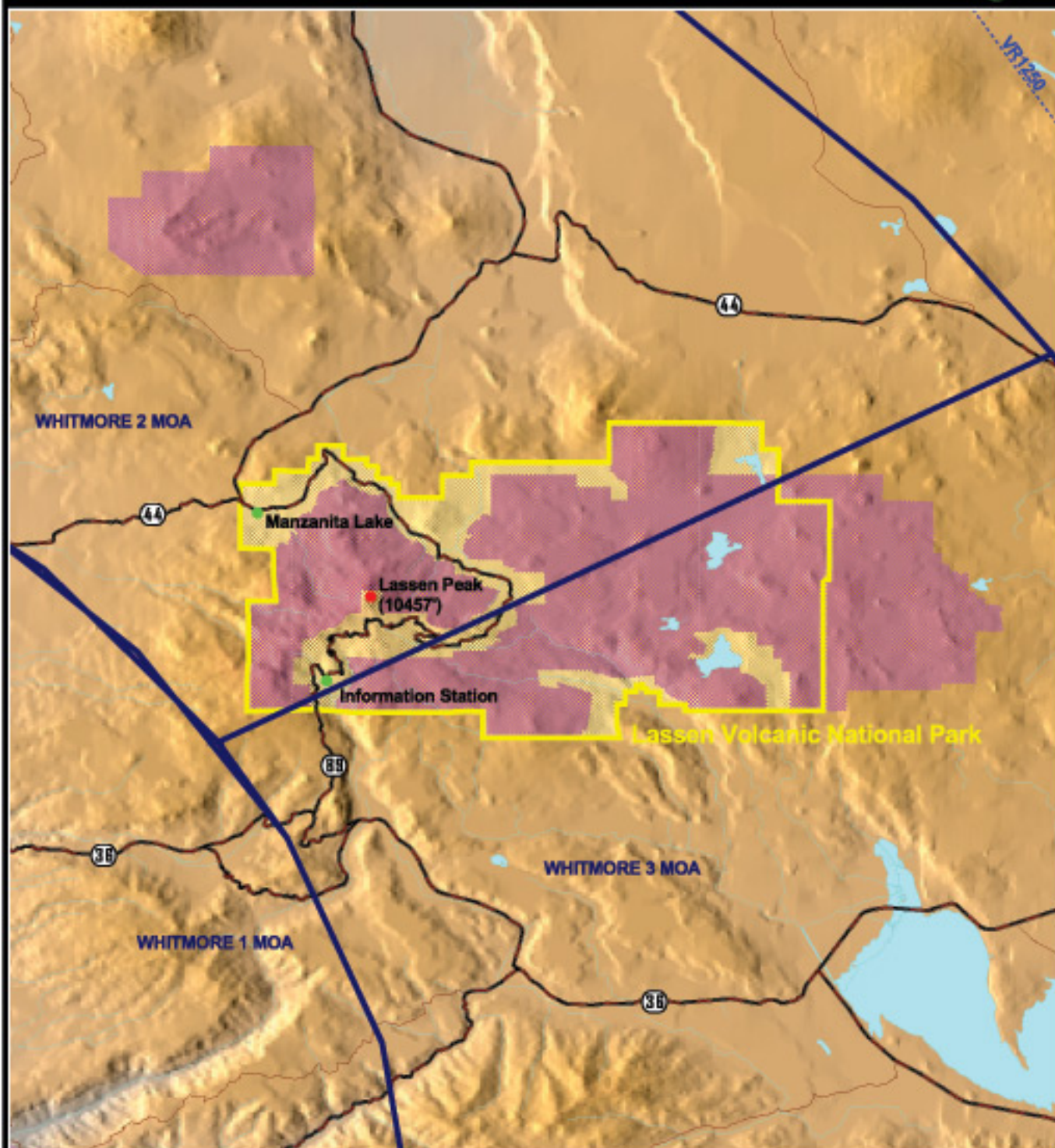
**Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.** Please refer to the individual narratives of the parks through which the trail passes.



# Lassen Volcanic National Park

National Park Units

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002



## LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK

### California

#### CONTACTS

##### Lassen Volcanic NP

P.O. Box 100  
Mineral, CA 96063-0100  
(530) 595-4444

##### Superintendent

(530) 595-5101 ext. 5101  
(530) 595-3252 fax  
E-mail:  
lavo\_superintendent@nps.gov

##### Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)

(530) 595-4444 ext. 5150

##### Wilderness Coordinator

(530) 595-4444 ext. 5170

##### Park Acronym: LAVO

##### Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/lavo>

**Background and National Significance.** Lassen Peak, the southernmost volcano in the Cascade Range, is but one of the active, dormant, or extinct volcanoes that extend around the Pacific Ocean in a great Ring of Fire. This zone of volcanoes and earthquakes marks the edges of plates that form the Earth's crust. Volcanic and seismic disturbances occur as these great slabs override or grind past each other.

In 1914, Lassen Peak burst into eruption, beginning a seven-year cycle of sporadic volcanic outbursts. The climax of this episode took place in 1915, when the peak blew an enormous mushroom cloud some 7 miles into the stratosphere. The reawakening of this volcano, which began as a vent on a larger extinct volcano known as Tehama, profoundly altered the surrounding landscape.

The area was made a national park in 1916 because of its significance as an active volcanic landscape. Before the 1980 eruption of Mount Saint Helens in Washington, Lassen Peak was the most recent volcanic outburst in the contiguous 48 states. All four types of volcanoes in the world are found in Lassen's 106,000 acres. The park is a compact laboratory of volcanic phenomena and associated thermal features (except true geysers). Scientists are looking at Lassen Peak to discern possible recovery patterns for Mount Saint Helens.

**Park Features and Values.** The Lassen geothermal areas—Sulphur Works, Bumpass Hell, Little Hot Springs Valley, Boiling Springs Lake, Devils Kitchen, and Terminal Geyser—encompass bubbling mud pots, steaming fumaroles, and boiling water. Some of these thermal features are getting hotter. Scientists think that Lassen Peak and Mount Shasta are the most likely candidates in the Cascades to join Mount Saint Helens as active volcanoes. The Devastated Area is evidence of the effects of the combined destructive forces of mud flows and gas blasts, which are typical of many volcanic eruptions in the Cascades.

The western part of the park features great lava pinnacles (huge mountains created by lava flows), jagged craters, and steaming sulphur vents. It is cut by spectacular glaciated canyons and is dotted and threaded by lakes

and rushing clear streams. Snow banks persist year-round, and beautiful meadows are covered with wildflowers in spring. The eastern part of the park is a vast lava plateau more than a mile above sea level. Here are found small cinder cones (Fairfield Peak, Hat Mountain, and Crater Butte). Forested with pine and fir, this area is studded with small lakes, but it has few streams. Warner Valley, marking the southern edge of the Lassen Plateau, features hot spring areas (Boiling Springs Lake, Devils Kitchen, and Terminal Geyser). This forested, steep valley also has gorgeous large meadows. Congress designated almost 79,000 acres of the park as wilderness in 1972.

**Visitor Use and Enjoyment.** The park had approximately 350,000 visitors in fiscal year 2001. The main park road around three sides of Lassen Peak offers access to trails, lakes, and volcanic and geothermal features. The 150 miles of park trails include 17 miles of the Pacific Crest Trail. Park maps and publications can be purchased at park information centers.

##### Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

**Wilderness:** More than three-fourths of this park is congressionally designated wilderness, where the imprint of man's work is to be substantially unnoticeable and where people may expect to find outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's sense of naturalness and solitude.

**Sensitive wildlife habitat:** Wildlife may be particularly vulnerable to noise during periods of migration, mating, or birthing. Threatened, endangered, and other species of special concern, because of their tenuous populations, may be vulnerable to stress at any time. The sensitive wildlife habitats in this park include bald eagles nesting sites at Snag Lake and peregrine falcon nesting sites in the Raker Peak and Blue Lake Canyon areas.

**Airspace Over/Near the Park.** No issues or concerns were noted by the park.

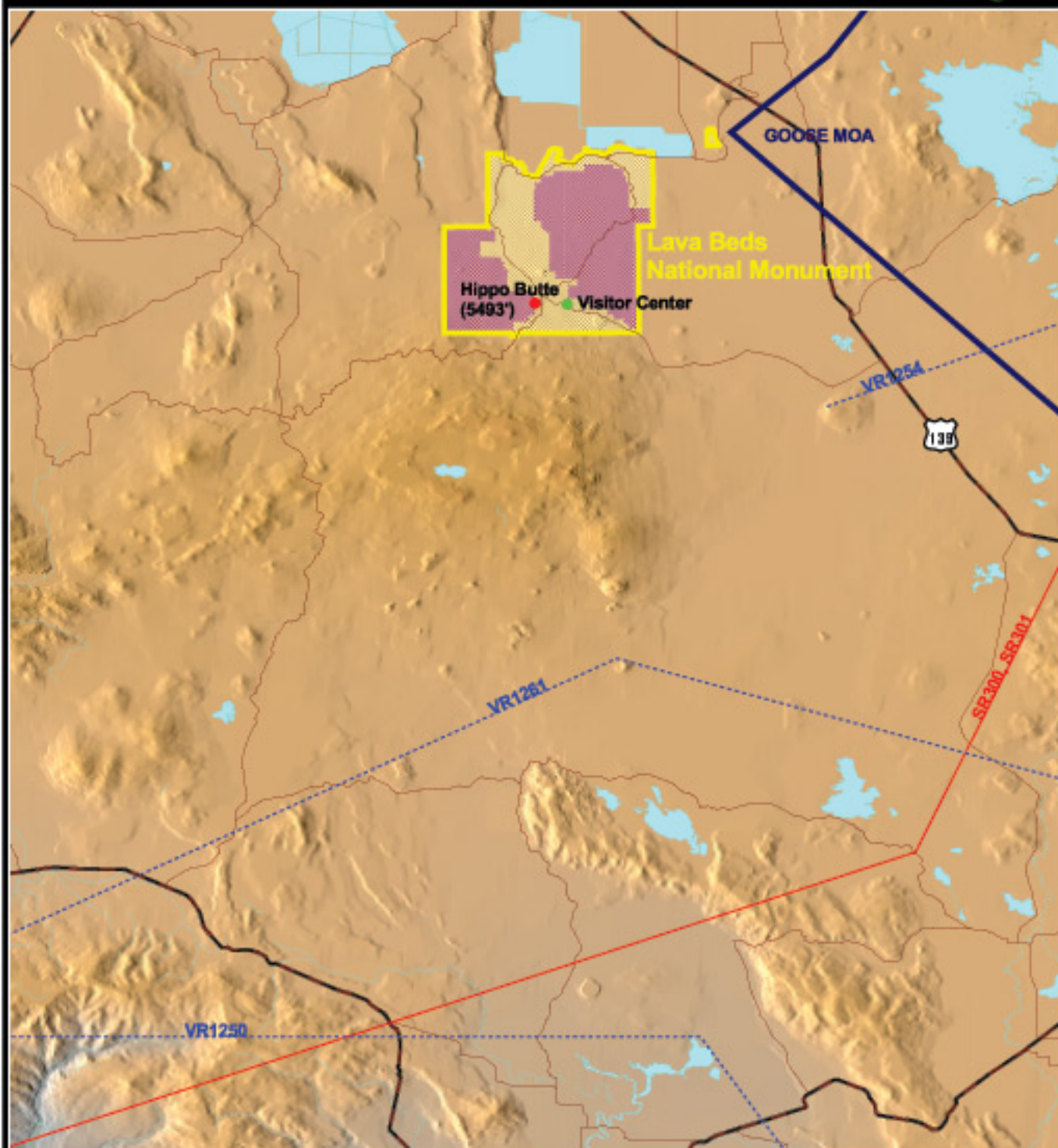
**Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.** Please refer to the Beale AFB narrative and map for information about Air Force/military use of the airspace.



# Lava Beds National Monument

National Park Units

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002



## LAVA BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT

### California

#### CONTACTS

##### Lava Beds NM

1 Indian Wells Headquarters  
Tulelake, CA 96134-8216  
(530) 667-2282

##### Superintendent

(530) 667-2282  
(530) 667-2737 fax  
E-mail:  
labe\_superintendent@nps.gov

##### Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)

(530) 667-2282 ext. 233

##### Wilderness Coordinator

(530) 667-2282 ext. 229

##### Park Acronym: LABE

##### Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/labe>

**Background and National Significance.** Lava Beds National Monument, created in 1925, is geologically outstanding because of its great variety of textbook volcanic formations: lava tube caves, fumaroles, cinder cones, spatter cones, maar volcanoes, and lava flows. The 46,500-acre park encompasses the largest concentration of lava tube caves in the United States and more than 30 separate lava flows ranging in age from 2,000,000 years to only 1,000 years before present. The incredibly rugged volcanic landscape was used as a natural fortress by the Modoc Indians during the Modoc Indian War of 1872-73.

**Park Features and Values.** The lava tube caves are the most dramatic geologic features in the park. More than 400 of these caves have been discovered so far. The lava tube collapse systems and lava outcrops support a great diversity of plant life, including an impressive variety of lichens, mosses, and, in a few caves, ferns.

Captain Jack's Stronghold is the natural lava fortress from which Captain Jack and 51 Modoc warriors held off a U.S. Army force many times their number for almost 5 months. The warriors were eventually captured and the leaders hanged. The Lava Beds area was the ancestral home to the Modocs, who hunted in the valleys and mountains, fished in the rivers and lakes, and used the tules (reeds) that grew around the lake to make their homes, boats, and other items. The Modoc Indian War was the culmination of repeated confrontations and bloodshed that followed the arrival of European-American settlers in the 1850s. The Modocs were initially required to live on a reservation with Klamath Indian bands who were their traditional enemies. Following the escape of some of their tribe back to the Lava Beds area, and their subsequent recapture, those members of the tribe who had fought the U.S. Army were relocated to a reservation in Oklahoma.

Approximately 28,500 acres of parkland is congressionally designated wilderness.

**Visitor Use and Enjoyment.** The park is visited by more than 100,000 people annually. Visitors can tour both the geologic and historic features of this unusual landscape. Many of the caves lie off Cave Loop Road, southwest of the visitor center. Mushpot Cave, an extension of the visitor center, is the only cave in which lights have been installed.

##### Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

**Wilderness:** Almost two-thirds of this park is congressionally designated wilderness, where the imprint of man's work is to be substantially unnoticeable and where people may expect to find outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's sense of naturalness and solitude.

**Cultural Landscape:** Portions of this park are zoned and managed to preserve and immerse visitors into a landscape evocative of the historic time frame of the Modoc Indian War. The park's historic setting is a powerful tool for helping people appreciate and understand this period of America's history. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's ability to sense the historical significance of this place.

**Airspace Over/Near the Park.** No issues or concerns were noted by the park.

**Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.** None.



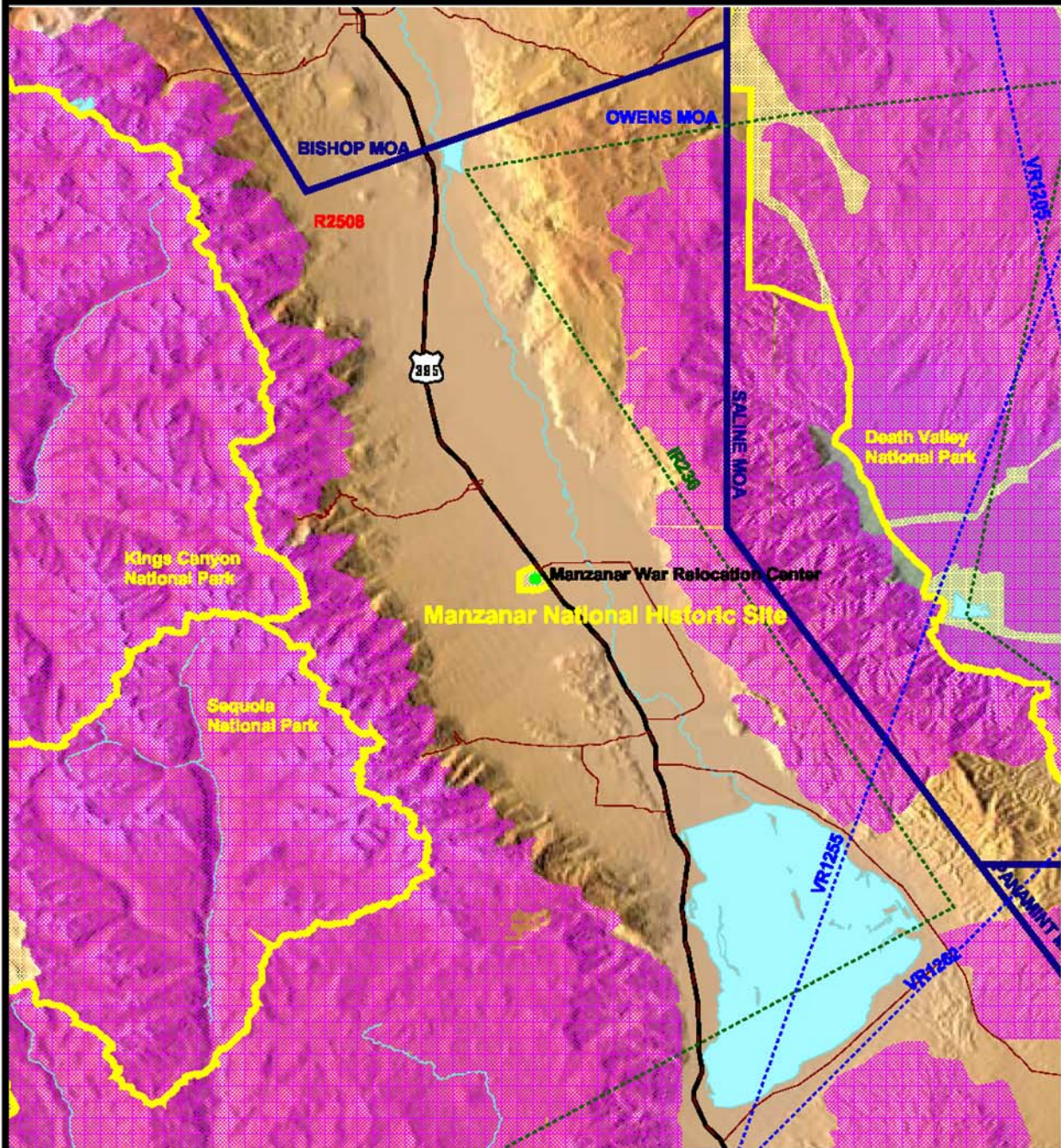


# Manzanar National Historic Site

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



National Park Units



2002



## MANZANAR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

### California

#### CONTACTS

##### Manzanar NHS

P.O. Box 426  
Independence, CA 93526-0426  
(760) 878-2932

##### Superintendent

(760) 878-2932, ext. 11  
(760) 878-2949 fax  
E-mail:  
manz\_superintendent@nps.gov

##### Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)

(760) 878-2932, ext. 11

##### Park Acronym: MANZ

##### Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/manz>

**Background and National Significance.** Manzanar National Historic Site protects and interprets the resources associated with the relocation and internment of Japanese American citizens and resident Japanese aliens during World War II. Two months after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, President Franklin Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, which called for all people of Japanese ancestry residing on the West Coast, most of whom were American citizens, to be placed in relocation camps. Manzanar War Relocation Center was the first of 10 such camps and has been identified as the best preserved of them. Manzanar National Historic Site was authorized in 1992 and encompasses 814 acres, all federal land.

**Park Features and Values.** The entire Manzanar detention facility encompassed some 6,000 acres and at full population was occupied by approximately 10,000 people. The facility consisted of the detention camp, adjacent agricultural areas, a reservoir, an airport, a cemetery, and a sewage treatment plant. Of this area, a rectangle of approximately 550 acres, containing the living area for the internees and various administrative facilities, was enclosed by barbed wire fences and secured by guard towers. This is the area preserved in Manzanar National Historic Site.

Few of the camp's buildings remain today. Among the visible remains is the camp auditorium, a large wood-frame building. In addition, the stonework shells of the pagoda-like police post and sentry house and portions of other buildings in the administrative complex remain, as do concrete foundations and portions of the water and sewer systems throughout the camp.

This site represents three phases of Owens Valley's past: The internment of Japanese-Americans (1942-1945), early agricultural settlement and land use (1910-1930s), and pre-history and history of American Indians in the Manzanar area. The Manzanar area has been used by Paiute and Shoshone people for centuries. American Indian archeological sites are important parts of the Manzanar story. The site also contains remnant trees from orchards planted between 1910 and 1935, when Manzanar was a thriving pear and apple growing center.

**Visitor Use and Enjoyment.** The site is not yet developed as a park, but plans are underway for facilities to serve visitors. Until then, visitors are invited to explore the remains of the Manzanar War Relocation Center. Significant collections of photos, drawings, paintings, and artifacts associated with Manzanar have been gathered over the years. Many of these can be seen in the Eastern California Museum, located 5 miles north of the camp in Independence. More than 44,000 people visited the park in fiscal year 2001.

**Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.** To be determined through future research and planning.

**Airspace Over/Near the Park.** The China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station flies frequent missions over the Owens Valley.

**Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.** None.



### National Park Units



2002



## MOJAVE NATIONAL PRESERVE

### California

#### CONTACTS

##### Mojave NPres

222 E. Main Street, Suite 202  
Barstow, CA 92311  
(760) 733-4040

##### Superintendent

(760) 255-8801  
(760) 255-8809 fax  
E-mail:  
moja\_superintendent@nps.gov

##### Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)

(760) 255-8802

##### Wilderness Coordinator

(760) 255-8802

##### Park Acronym: MOJA

##### Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/moja>

##### Federal Interagency Communication Center

(24-hour dispatch center)  
(909) 383-5652/53/54  
(909) 383-5651 emergency  
(909) 383-5587 fax

**Background and National Significance.** Mojave National Preserve, in the heart of the Mojave Desert, was created by the 1994 Desert Protection Act, which transferred the lands known as the East Mojave National Scenic Area from the Bureau of Land Management to the National Park Service. The 1.59-million-acre park encompasses vast open spaces and historic mining scenes, and nationally significant historic structures, such as the Kelso railroad depot.

**Park Features and Values.** Rose-colored sand dunes, volcanic cinder cones, Joshua tree forests, mile-high mountains, desert washes, and dry lakes are all part of the scene at Mojave National Preserve. Outdoor enthusiasts appreciate the opportunity for solitude not easily found at other southern California parks.

The park ranges in elevation from less than 1,000 feet to almost 8,000 feet. Plant and animal life varies by elevation. More than 300 different species of animals are found here. The park provides over 700,000 acres of designated critical habitat for the threatened desert tortoise, which typically lives in creosote bush flats.

Desert plants are especially adapted to living in this arid climate. Many have small leaves with waxy coverings to minimize moisture loss, while cacti store large volumes of water. Other plants, such as creosote, have developed extensive or deep root systems that enable them to gather the precious water. Common plants include yucca, creosote, and the Joshua tree.

Evidence of the prehistoric people who lived in the desert, following the natural cycles of plants and animals and gathering and hunting what they needed to survive, is scattered across the region.

**Visitor Use and Enjoyment.** The park is visited by approximately 500,000 people annually. The Mojave Desert experience changes with the seasons. In winter an infrequent snow may sparkle on the mountains. If the winter rains have watered the desert, wildflowers cover the landscape with a rainbow of colors during April and May. Summers are hot; hikers and campers explore the higher elevations such as Mid-Hills and the New York Mountains. The cooler temperatures of fall mark hunting season. A network of dirt roads offers year-round opportunities to explore by four-wheel-drive vehicle.

##### Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

*Sensitive wildlife habitat:* Wildlife may be particularly vulnerable to noise during periods of migration, mating, or birthing. Threatened, endangered, and other species of special concern, because of their tenuous populations, may be vulnerable to stress at any time. The sensitive wildlife habitats in this park include bighorn sheep lambing areas and raptor nesting sites.

There are two developed campgrounds at Midhills and Hole-in-the-Wall. Mitchell Cavens State Park (inside Mojave) also has a campground. One additional noise-sensitive area is the Kelso Depot Visitor Center.

**Airspace Over/Near the Park.** No issues or concerns were noted by the park.

##### Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.

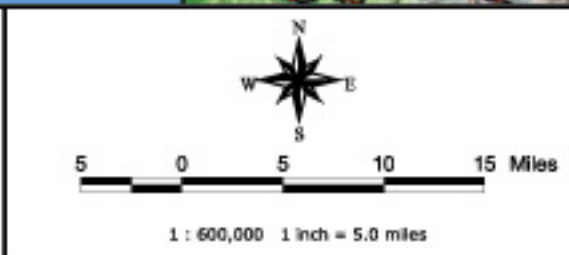
Please refer to the March Air Reserve Base narrative and map for information about Air Force/military use of the airspace.



# Muir Woods National Monument

National Park Units

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002



## MUIR WOODS NATIONAL MONUMENT

California

### CONTACTS

#### Muir Woods NM

Mill Valley, CA 94941-2696  
(415) 388-2596

#### Superintendent

(415) 388-2596  
(415) 389-6957 fax  
E-mail:  
[muwo\\_superintendent@nps.gov](mailto:muwo_superintendent@nps.gov)

#### Park Acronym: MUWO

#### Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/muwo>

**Background and National Significance.** Noting that Redwood Creek contained one of the San Francisco Bay Area's last uncut stands of old-growth redwood, U.S. Congressman William Kent and his wife bought 295 acres here for \$45,000 in 1905. To protect the redwoods, the Kents donated the land to the U.S. Government, and in 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt declared a 553-acre national monument. Roosevelt suggested naming the area after Kent, but Kent wanted it named for conservationist John Muir. Muir declared it the best tree-lover's monument that could possibly be found in all the forests of the world.



**Park Features and Values.** This canyon of redwoods was never logged because it was hard to reach. The surviving forest of mixed-age and dead trees supports a biologically rich community of plants and animals. Each season at Muir Woods has its own character. Fall is warmest: ladybugs swarm, crayfish are active in Redwood Creek, and the leaves of big-leaf maple turn yellow and drop. During winter, steelhead and silver salmon migrate up Redwood Creek to spawn, and toyon berries turn a vibrant red. In spring the birds nest, wildflowers dot Redwood Canyon, and blacktail deer birth spotted fawns. Summer is the season of fog, azaleas, aralias, buckeyes, Steller's jays, and chipmunks.

**Visitor Use and Enjoyment.** The park is visited by approximately 400,000 people annually. A visitor center provides information, and a self-guiding nature trail and 6 miles of trails through Redwood Canyon provide opportunities to experience the natural abundance and tranquility of the grove.

#### Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

*Outstanding educational and recreational features:* Muir Woods is a spectacular natural setting where the ability of visitors to hear the sounds of nature is an important part of the experience. The whole park is considered noise-sensitive.

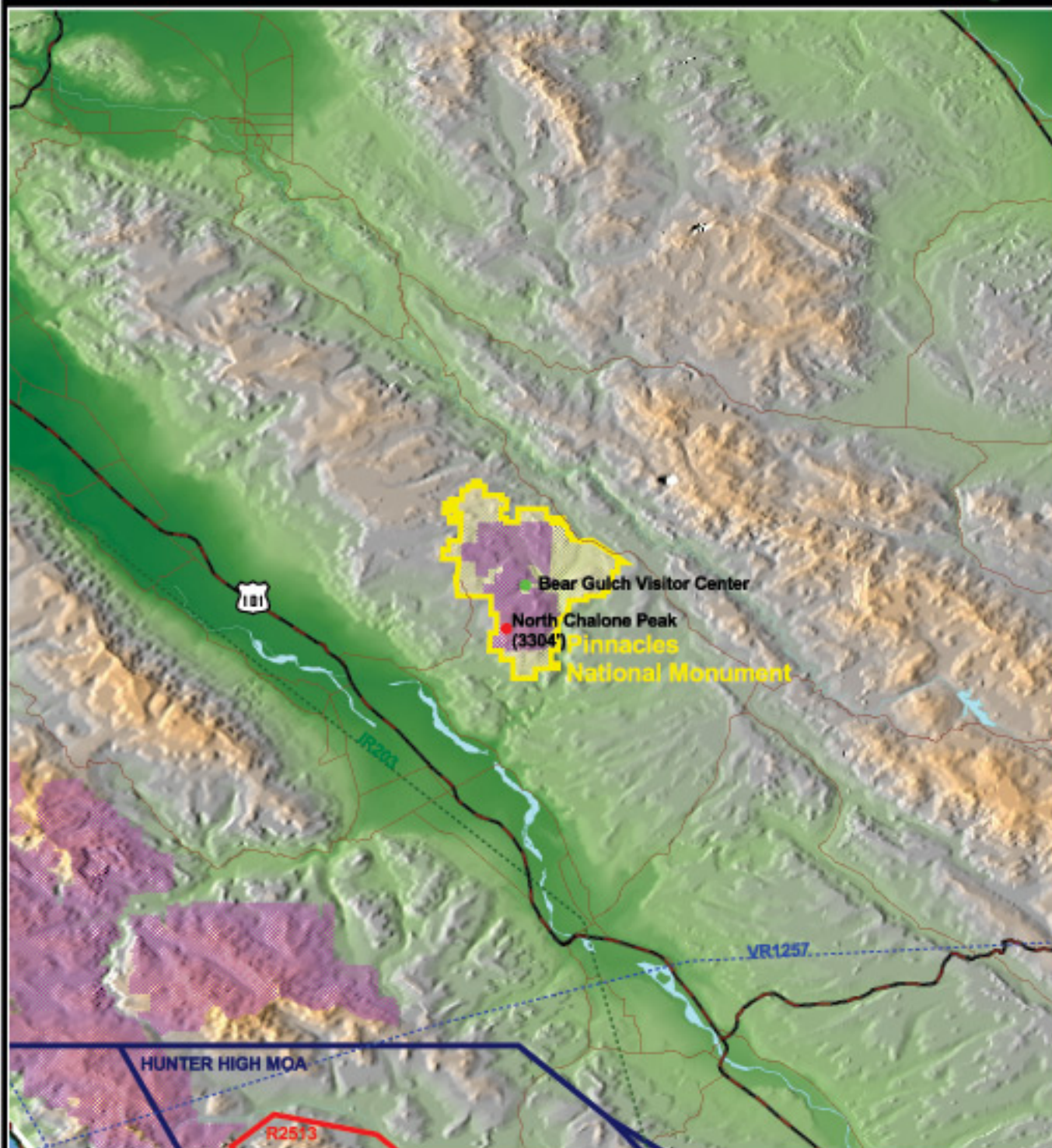
**Airspace Over/Near the Park.** No issues or concerns were noted by the park.

**Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.** None.

# Pinnacles National Monument

National Park Units

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002



## PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT

California

### CONTACTS

#### Pinnacles NM

5000 Highway 146  
Paicines, CA 95043-9770  
(831) 389-4485

#### Superintendent

(831) 389-4485  
(831) 389-4489 fax  
E-mail:  
[pinn\\_superintendent@nps.gov](mailto:pinn_superintendent@nps.gov)

#### Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)

(831) 389-4485

#### Wilderness Coordinator

(831) 389-4485

#### Park Acronym: PINN

#### Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/pinn>

**Background and National Significance.** Pinnacles preserves the spectacular remains of an ancient volcano. Massive monoliths, spires, sheer-walled canyons, and talus passages define millions of years of tectonic plate movement, faulting, and erosion. These distinctive geologic features and the chaparral community surrounding them were first reserved as a national monument in 1908; the monument now preserves 24,000 acres.

**Park Features and Values.** The spires and crags that rise abruptly from the surrounding hills at Pinnacles are some of the most visible of the remains of an ancient volcano that lie scattered across hundreds of miles. These features attest to the forces of heat, frost, water, and wind that have shaped the face of this landscape near the San Andreas Rift Zone for millions of years.

The park's boundaries also encompass diverse wild lands. The park is renowned for the beauty and variety of its spring wildflowers, and a rich diversity of wildlife can be observed throughout the year. Congress designated more than 13,270 acres of the park as wilderness in 1976.

Initial park development was undertaken by the Civilian Conservation Corps from 1933 through 1942. Examples of the Corps' work can be found throughout the park.

**Visitor Use and Enjoyment.** The park is visited by more than 170,000 people annually. Pinnacles is a place for rejuvenation and enjoyment. People come to hike the many trails that lace the park, climb the sheer rock walls, explore the caves, and picnic. Pinnacles can be enjoyed at

any time and at any season, but a favorite time for many is spring, when the trees and shrubs turn a lush green and a multitude of colorful wildflowers cover the hills. The hot, dry summer turns the hills a golden brown.

The park is accessible from the east and the west. The east and west districts are connected by a network of more than 30 miles of trails, but not by a vehicle road. Pinnacles is generally a day-use park, but occasionally the rangers lead full-moon hikes and stargazing programs.

#### Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

**Wilderness:** Approximately 13,270 acres (55 percent) of this park is congressionally designated wilderness, where the imprint of man's work is to be substantially unnoticeable and where people may expect to find outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's sense of naturalness and solitude.

**Sensitive wildlife habitat:** In the fall of 2002, California condors will be reintroduced to the park. This federally listed endangered species may be extremely sensitive to noise disturbance.

**Airspace Over/Near the Park.** No issues or concerns were noted by the park.

**Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.** None.



# Point Reyes National Seashore

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



National Park Units



2002



## POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE

California

### CONTACTS

#### Point Reyes NS

Point Reyes, CA 94956-9799  
(415) 464-5100

#### Superintendent

(415) 464-5100  
(415) 464-663-8132 fax  
E-mail:  
[pore\\_superintendent@nps.gov](mailto:pore_superintendent@nps.gov)

#### Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)

(415) 464-5100

#### Wilderness Coordinator

(415) 464-5100

#### Park Acronym: PORE

#### Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/pore>

**Background and National Significance.** Point Reyes National Seashore contains unique elements of biological and historical interest in a spectacularly scenic area of thunderous ocean breakers, open grasslands, bushy hill-sides, and forested ridges. Authorized in 1962, the park encompasses 71,059 acres, mostly federal land. As wild-land habitat is lost elsewhere in California, the peninsula's importance as a protected area with a notably rich biological diversity increases. Over 45 percent of North American avian species and nearly 18 percent of California's plant species are found in the park. Point Reyes was designated an international biosphere reserve in 1988.

The moderate climate and the fertility of the land and its nearness to the sea have made this area attractive to humans for thousands of years. The cultural history of Point Reyes reaches back some 5,000 years to the Coast Miwok Indians who were the first human inhabitants of the peninsula. According to many experts, Sir Francis Drake landed here in 1579, the first European to do so. In response to the many shipwrecks in the treacherous coastal waters, key lighthouse and lifesaving stations were established by the U.S. Government in the late 1800s and early 1900s. In the early 1800s, Mexican land grantees established ranchos. They were followed by a wave of American agricultural operations, which continue to this day in the park's pastoral zone.

**Park Features and Values.** The impact of Point Reyes is most dramatic at the meeting of land and sea. Limantour Beach and the nearby Estero de Limantour are popular destinations for beach recreation and bird watching. Drakes Beach is another protected beach; however, at Point Reyes Beach the hammering surf, rip currents, and severe undertow provide a scenic backdrop for picnicking, but not for beach activities.

Wildlife abounds throughout the park. About 50 species of native land and marine mammals, including deer, elk, bobcats, coyotes, whales, seals, and sea lions, inhabit the peninsula and the adjacent waters. The biological diversity stems from a favorable location midway up the California coast and from the natural occurrence of many distinct habitats. Twenty-three threatened and endangered species exist within the park.

In 1976, Congress designated 25,370 acres of the park as wilderness.

The park contains more than 120 known Coast Miwok village sites and a historic ranching area.

**Visitor Use and Enjoyment.** Point Reyes is visited by approximately 2.3 million people annually. From February through July, the mild weather sees the land carpeted with flowers. Summer is the best time for a pleasant hike along the trails of Inverness Ridge. Fall weather is usually good for beach activities. The thrill of watching gray whales and throngs of seals and migratory shorebirds is compensation for the wet Point Reyes winter.

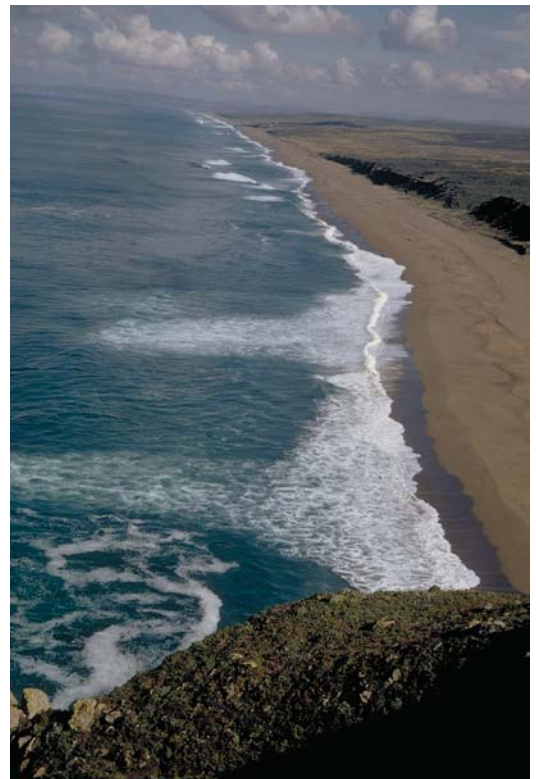
### Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

**Wilderness:** More than one-third of this park is congressionally designated wilderness, where the imprint of man's work is to be substantially unnoticeable and where people may expect to find outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's sense of naturalness and solitude.

**Sensitive wildlife habitat:** Wildlife may be particularly vulnerable to noise during periods of migration, mating, or birthing. To protect nesting seabirds and to avoid disturbing wildlife, national marine sanctuary regulations and state law prohibit aircraft from flying at altitudes less than 1,000 AGL within 1 nm of the marine sanctuary islands. The northern spotted owl, federally listed as threatened, nests in the park from March to August. Threatened, endangered, and other species of special concern, because of their tenuous populations, may be particularly vulnerable to stress caused by unnatural noise.

**Airspace Over/Near the Park.** The airspace over the park is used by commercial airlines.

**Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.** None.



# Redwood National Park

National Park Units

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002



## REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

### California

#### CONTACTS

##### Redwood National & State Parks

1111 Second Street  
Crescent City, CA 95531-4198  
(707) 464-6101

##### Superintendent

(707) 464-6101 x5001  
(707) 464-1812 fax  
E-mail:  
[redw\\_superintendent@nps.gov](mailto:redw_superintendent@nps.gov)

##### Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)

(707) 464-6101 x5050

##### Environmental Specialist

(707) 464-6101 x5470

##### Park Acronym: REDW

##### Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/redw>

**Background and National Significance.** Redwood National and State Parks, one national and three state parks, together comprise 45 percent of all the old-growth redwood forest remaining in California. The parks are jointly managed by the California Department of Parks and Recreation and the National Park Service for maximum resource protection.

When western expansion met the redwoods in the 1800s, the giant trees, which can live to be 2,000 years old and can grow over 300 feet tall, began to fall under saw and axe. Within a 100-year span the vast forests were reduced to a fraction of their former range. By the early 1900s, the future of the old-growth redwood forests was in doubt. Thanks to the visionary actions of the Save-the-Redwoods League, the towering redwoods received the protection they needed. In the 1920s, California created Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park, Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park, and Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, protecting some of the finest remaining examples of coastal redwoods.

Congress protected lands adjacent to the three California state parks in 1968 with the creation of Redwood National Park. In 1994, the state and federal governments agreed to jointly manage the four-park area, which now encompasses more than 105,000 acres. In recognition of their great ecological and scientific value cherished by citizens of many nations, Redwood National and State Parks were designated a world heritage site in 1980 and an international biosphere reserve in 1983.

Redwood National and State Parks are testing grounds for large-scale forest and stream restoration of severely impacted lands. Park staff work to maintain and restore the area's biological diversity through a wide range of resource management and educational activities. Preserving both natural processes and the region's species and genetic diversity helps ensure that countless generations can experience the beauty and complexity of an old-growth redwood forest.

**Park Features and Values.** Coastal redwood forests with virgin groves of ancient trees, including some of the world's tallest, thrive in the parks' foggy and temperate climate. Even the understory, comprised of multiple layers of spruce, hemlock, Douglas-fir, berry bushes, and sword-ferns, towers over visitors. The parks' mosaic of habitats includes not only old-growth redwood groves but open prairie, oak woodlands, two major rivers, and 40 miles of scenic, pristine Pacific coastline. An amazing diversity of life exists at Redwood National and State Parks. Banana slugs, gray whales, Douglas-fir, black bears, and sea anemones are equally at home with redwoods.

American Indian tribes have made their home within the North Coast region for thousands of years and still maintain their cultural presence today in areas surrounding the parks. The parks' managers work in consultation with the tribes to ensure that their cultural practices can continue.

**Visitor Use and Enjoyment.** Redwood National and State Parks are visited by roughly 400,000 people annually. Recreational opportunities include ranger-led programs and activities, scenic viewing, camping in developed and primitive campgrounds and campsites, picnicking, beach-combing, fishing, hiking, bicycling on roads and trails, and horseback riding.

#### Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

*Outstanding educational and recreational features:* The primeval old-growth redwood groves inspire a sense of awe and solemnity that would be significantly degraded by the sounds of low-flying aircraft.

*Sensitive wildlife habitat:* The nesting success of federally listed threatened bird species, including northern spotted owls and marbled murrelets, is potentially at risk from excessive noise during the period from late April through mid September. To protect the nesting success of these species, park administrative activities that produce noise in undeveloped areas are suspended during this period, and public compliance with FAA Advisory Circular 91-36C (which establishes minimum flying altitudes of 2,000 AGL for noise-sensitive areas) is strongly encouraged.

**Airspace Over/Near the Park.** The parks occasionally use fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters in park search and rescue, fire control, and survey of certain federally listed raptors. The Marine Mammal Protection Act requires that aircraft fly at altitudes of no less than 1,000' above the sea, the coast, and offshore rocks. The Endangered Species Act requires that aircraft fly at altitudes of no less than 1,000' over spotted owl and marbled murrelet habitat (old growth forest) during the breeding seasons (February 1st to September 15th), and over active bald eagle nests between January 1st and August 31st. Jet aircraft flying low over old-growth forests during the breeding seasons of spotted owl, marbled murrelet, and bald eagles would likely adversely affect these species.

#### Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.

None.



# Rosie the Riveter WWII Home Front National Historical Park

National Park Units

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002



**ROSIE THE RIVETER,  
WWII HOME FRONT  
NATIONAL HISTORICAL  
PARK  
California**

**CONTACTS**

**Rosie the Riveter/WW II  
Home Front NHP**

c/o Pacific West Region, NPS  
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700  
Oakland, California 94607  
(510) 817-1348

**Superintendent**

(510) 817-1348  
rori\_superintendent@nps.gov

**Chief Ranger**

(805) 658-5700

**Wilderness Coordinator**

(805) 658-5700

**Park Acronym: RORI**

**Park Website:**

<http://www.nps.gov/rori>

**Background and National Significance.** This park, which was authorized in 2000 and encompasses 150 acres, all nonfederal, commemorates the contributions of those who supported World War II: workers, including women and minorities, in the war industries and those who stayed stateside and recycled and collected and saved and sacrificed. The shipyards, daycare centers, first managed-healthcare hospital, war worker housing, and a liberty ship built in the shipyards are included in the park.

**Park Features and Values.** The Rosie the Riveter Memorial: Honoring American Women's Labor During WWII, is the first national monument to celebrate and interpret women's crucial contributions to the World War II home front. It is located in Richmond, California, in Rosie the Riveter Memorial Park at the site of the former Kaiser Shipyards, which were the largest and most productive of World War II.

The memorial commemorates and interprets the important contributions that women made to the war effort as increasing numbers of men joined the armed services. Over 6 million women from all backgrounds, and from all over the country, worked at industrial jobs that challenged traditional notions of women's capabilities and ensured American productivity that helped to win the war. The sight of women outfitted in overalls and wielding industrial tools became an icon that was popularized in the 1942 song, *Rosie the Riveter*, providing a nickname for all women who worked in wartime industries. Across the nation women worked in defense industries and support services including shipyards, steel mills, foundries, lumber mills, warehouses, offices, hospitals and daycare centers.

Wartime upheaval affected all of the U.S., but changed California and the San Francisco Bay Area profoundly.

Some historians have called the WWII era California's Second Gold Rush for its role in transforming the population, economy, and even physical landscape of the state. No city felt these effects more than Richmond, which went from a small town to a booming city hosting the largest number of defense industries and war housing projects in the country. To fill these industrial jobs, employers needed to hire a broader range of workers, including women and people of color. Women of all ages and ethnicities came to Richmond to find new, better-paying jobs throughout the war. Their labor on Liberty and Victory ships played a role in America's remarkable productivity during the war years.

At the height of the war, women made up approximately 27 percent of the 100,000-strong Richmond Kaiser Shipyard workforce. In other industries, women made up to 80 percent of the workers. There are no remaining employment records of all of the Kaiser Shipyard employees. The park is working to create a list of women who worked at the Richmond Kaiser Shipyards and currently has a database of over 200 names of women who worked as welders, drafters, truck drivers, and first aid nurses as well as at other jobs.

**Visitor Use and Enjoyment.** Sites open to the public include the Rosie the Riveter Memorial and additional memorials along the bay trail through former shipyards. The park is still under development.

**Noise-Sensitive Areas and Resources.** None identified.

**Airspace Over/Near the Park.** No issues or concerns were noted by the park.

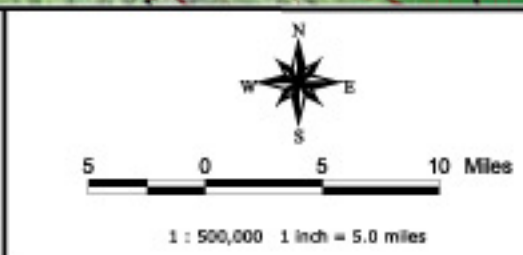
**Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.** None.



# San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park

National Park Units

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002



## SAN FRANCISCO MARITIME NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

California

### CONTACTS

#### San Francisco Maritime NHP

Building E, Fort Mason Center  
San Francisco, CA 94123

#### Superintendent

(415) 561-7000

(415) 556-1624 fax

E-mail:

[safr\\_superintendent@nps.gov](mailto:safr_superintendent@nps.gov)

#### Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)

(415) 561-7123

(415) 556-6293 fax

#### Public Affairs

(415) 561-7006

(415) 556-1624 fax

#### Park Acronym: SAFR

#### Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/safr>

**Background and National Significance.** This unique national historical park, located at the west end of San Francisco's Fisherman's Wharf, preserves and presents the saga of the people and ships that shaped the development of America's Pacific Coast. Visitors may board the historic landmark vessels *Balclutha*, *C.A. Thayer*, and *Eureka* at Hyde Street Pier. The park, which includes these and other historic vessels, a Maritime Museum, and a Maritime Museum Library, was established in 1988 and encompasses 50 acres.

**Park Features and Values.** The Cape Horn sailing vessel *Balclutha* was launched in 1886 in Scotland and is typical of hundreds that called yearly in San Francisco from Europe. The *Eureka*, built in 1890 and powered by a massive four-story steam engine, was the world's largest passenger ferry in her day. The tug *Hercules*, built in 1907, hauled log rafts down the West Coast to lumber mills and towed sailing vessels out to sea. The *Alma*, the last San Francisco Bay scow schooner still afloat, was launched in 1891 and carried bulk cargoes, including lumber and hay. The *Eppleton Hall*, built in England in 1914, is reminiscent of the paddle tugs that towed ships into San Francisco Bay during Gold Rush times. The *C.A. Thayer* is one of just two surviving schooners from a fleet of 900 that carried lumber from the Pacific Northwest, spurring rapid growth of California cities. Built in 1895, she later sailed to Alaska as a salmon packet and served as a cod fishing vessel in the Bering Sea. The *C.A. Thayer* was the last commercial sailing vessel to operate from a West Coast U.S. port.

Inside the ship-shaped Maritime Museum structure, mast sections, jutting spars, and ships' figureheads are arranged among the colorful fish and gleaming tiles of muralist Hilaire Hiler's expressionist vision of Atlantis. The Steamship Room illustrates the technological evolution of wind-to-steam power. The *Mermaid*, the one-man sailboat that transported a solo adventurer across the Pacific from Japan in 94 days, is displayed on the balcony, along with a statue by San Francisco sculptor Beniamino Bufano. Exhibits include an interactive look at the history of maritime communications, from hand-held semaphore to orbiting satellite; photomurals of the early San Francisco waterfront; and collections of lithographic stones, scrimshaw, and whaling guns.

Restored cabins along the Hyde Street Pier house detailed displays. Visitors can watch riggers working high aloft and shipwrights using traditional skills. Boatbuilding classes in the Small Boat Shop provide glimpses of maritime professionals passing along rare, time-honored skills and techniques. The Maritime Store on Hyde Street Pier has books for sale on maritime history, classic fiction, sailing, traditional crafts, folk music, wildlife, and technology.

The Maritime Library, established in 1959, focuses on sail and steam on the West Coast and in the Pacific Basin from 1520 to the present. Its collections include more than 33,000 volumes, an oral history collection of more than 1,000 interviews, and more than 100 albums of sea chanteys.

**Visitor Use and Enjoyment.** The park hosts approximately 3.3 million visitors annually. Visitors can board turn-of-the-century ships, tour the Maritime Museum, and learn traditional arts, such as boatbuilding and wood-working. The park offers history, music, and craft programs for all ages and provides unique opportunities for docents, interns, and volunteers to become part of history.

#### Noise-Sensitive Resources and Values.

**Cultural landscape:** Most of this park is zoned and managed to preserve and immerse visitors into a land- and seascape evocative of San Francisco's maritime history. The historic setting around the Hyde Street Pier is a powerful tool for helping people appreciate and understand this period of America's history. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can distract people's attention, diminishing their enjoyment of the historic scene and making it difficult for them to converse with each other or the park staff.

**Airspace Over/Near the Park.** No issues or concerns were noted by the park.

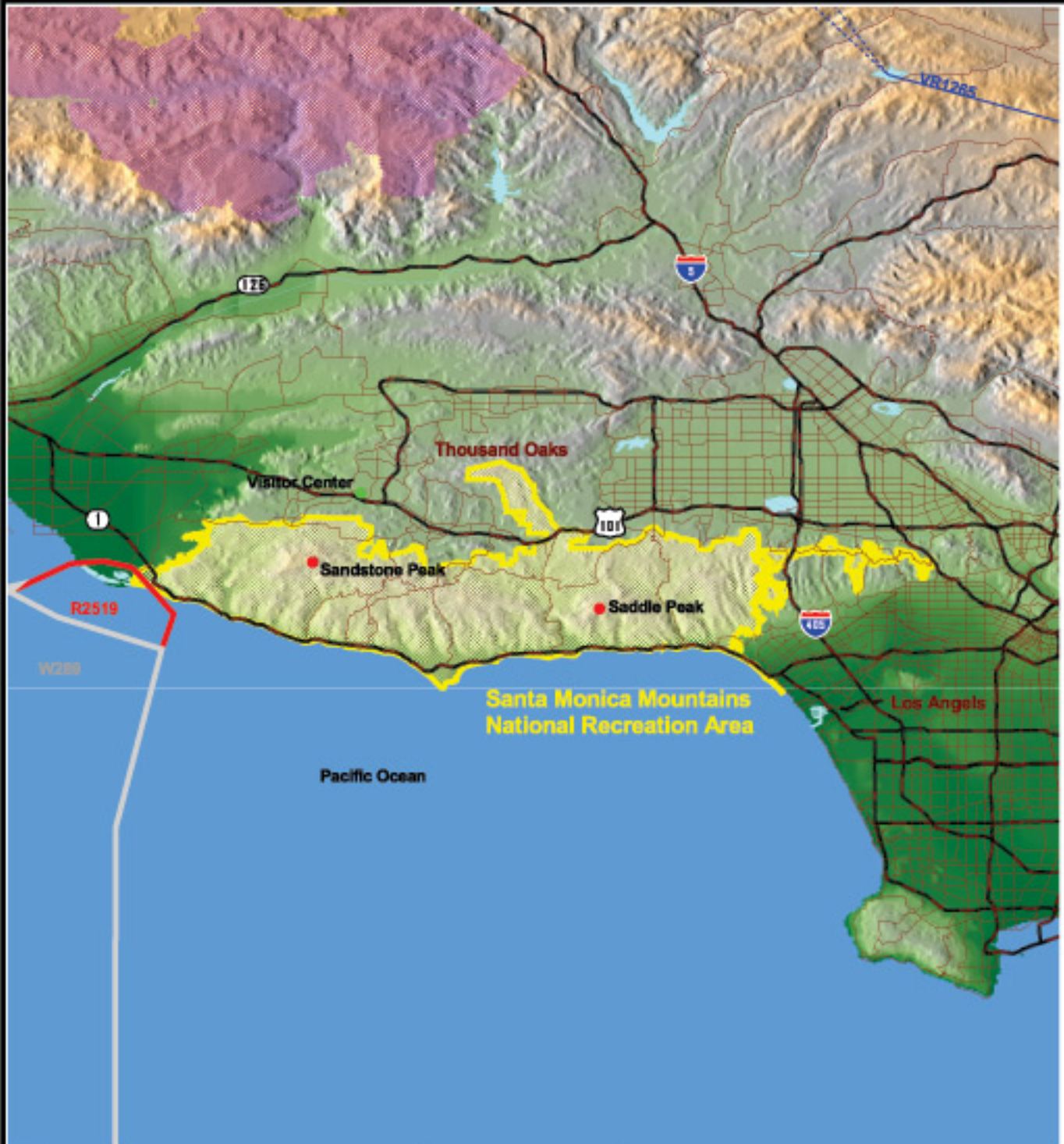
**Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.** None.



# Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area

National Park Units

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002



## SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

California

### CONTACTS

#### Santa Monica Mountains NRA

401 West Hillcrest Drive  
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360  
(805) 370-2301

#### Superintendent

(805) 370-2301  
(805) 380-1850 fax  
E-mail:  
samo\_superintendent@nps.gov

#### Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)

(805) 370-2301

#### Wilderness Coordinator

(805) 370-2301

#### Park Acronym: SAMO

#### Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/samo>

**Background and National Significance.** The Santa Monica Mountains rise above Los Angeles, widen to meet the curve of Santa Monica Bay, and reach their highest peaks facing the ocean, forming a beautiful and multi-faceted landscape. Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, established in 1978, is a cooperative effort that joins federal, state, and local park agencies with private preserves and landowners to protect the natural and cultural resources of this transverse mountain range and seashore.

The park preserves a Mediterranean ecosystem. Of all the world's biomes (ecosystem types, such as deserts or rain-forests) the Mediterranean, or broadleaf evergreen forest, is the rarest. Found in just five locations on the globe, fewer acres of this rare biome exist than any other; as a percentage of original acres, only 18 percent remains. The mountains also have an interesting and diverse cultural history.

The park encompasses 150,050 acres, making it the world's largest urban national park. Over 70 governmental entities share jurisdiction with the National Park Service, which controls about 21,500 acres. Malibu, for example, is entirely within the park's boundary.

Along with the traditional purposes for creating a national park in the Santa Monicas, such as conserving natural and cultural resources, Congress designated this recreation area to help conserve the airshed of the Los Angeles Basin, a park purpose unique among all the units of the National Park System.

**Park Features and Values.** The park's landscapes include rugged mountains, a coastline with sandy beaches and rocky shores, and canyons covered with chaparral. The wide variety of resident wildlife include some 450 vertebrate animal species, including mountain lions, coyotes, bobcats, and deer. Thirteen nesting raptor species are also found in the Santa Monica Mountains. Twenty-five known species native to the Santa Monica Mountains are listed as rare, threatened, or endangered; another 50 are candidate species for listing.

Notable cultural resources include the Paramount Ranch (formerly owned by Paramount Pictures) and Satwiwa Native American Indian cultural centers. Historians believe the Paramount Ranch contains the best preserved complex of structures associated with the Golden Age of Hollywood.

More than 1,000 archeological sites are known to be associated with the two indigenous peoples who made their homes in the Santa Monica Mountains: the Chumash and the Gabrielleno-Tongva.

**Visitor Use and Enjoyment.** The park is visited by more than 500,000 people annually. Los Angeles is the world's second largest Spanish speaking city and a melting pot for many new Americans not traditionally viewed as park users. A Spanish-language brochure and education programs are some of the innovative means by which this park leads in building a National Park System for the 21st century.

### Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

*Sensitive wildlife habitat:* The large number of rare, threatened, or endangered species inhabiting the park make it a noise-sensitive area. Wildlife may be particularly vulnerable to noise during periods of migration, mating, or birthing. Threatened, endangered, and other species of special concern, because of their tenuous populations, may be vulnerable to stress caused by loud aircraft noise at any time.

**Airspace Over/Near the Park.** No issues or concerns were noted by the park.

**Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.** None.

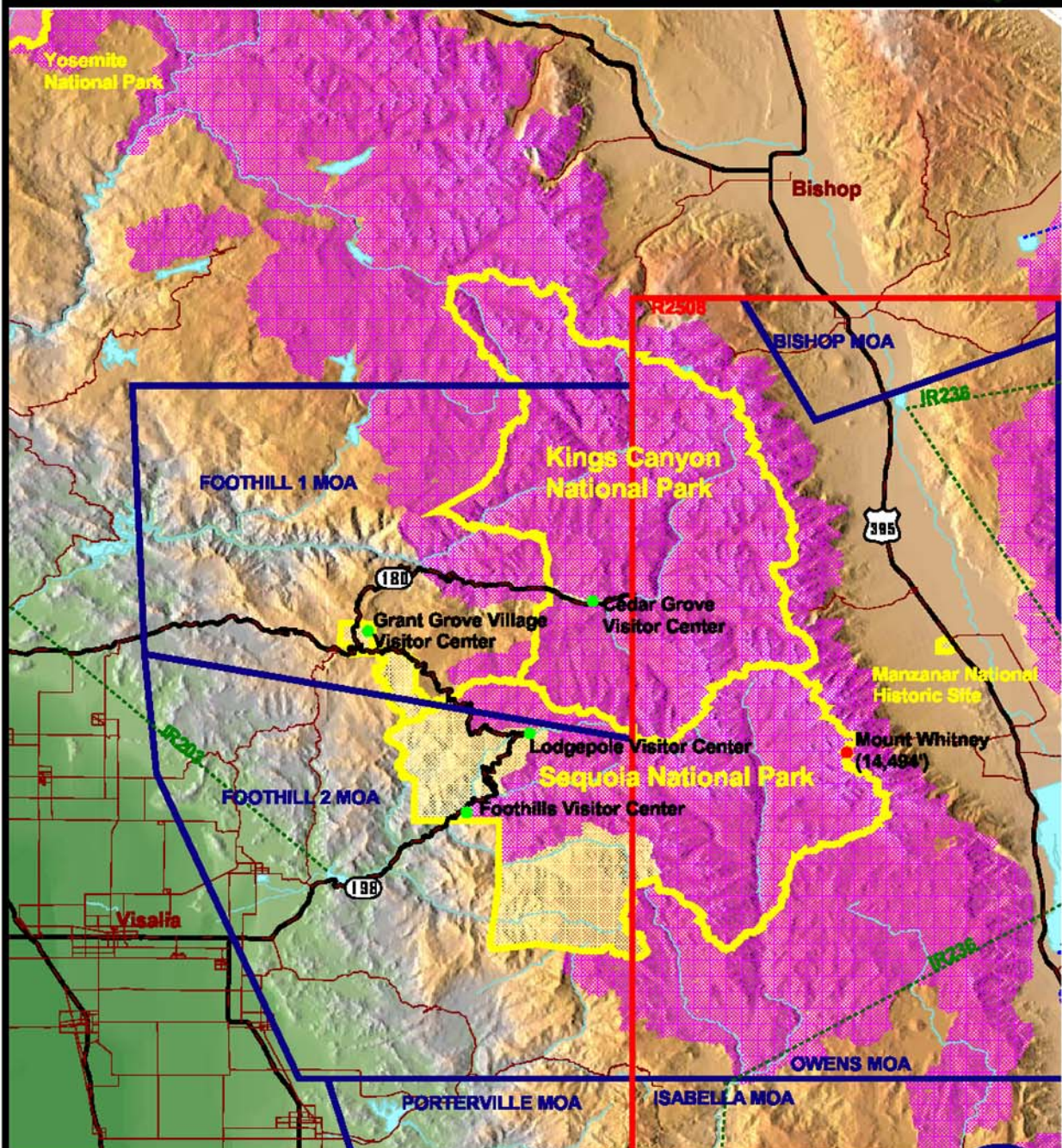




# Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

National Park Units

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002



## SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS

California

### CONTACTS

#### Sequoia and Kings Canyon NP

47050 Generals Highway  
Three Rivers, CA 93271  
(559) 565-3341

#### Superintendent

(559) 565-3101  
(559) 565-4202 fax  
E-mail:  
seki\_superintendent@nps.gov

#### Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)

(559) 565-3111  
(559) 565-3113 fax

#### Wilderness Coordinator

(559) 565-3137  
(559) 565-4239 fax

#### Park Acronym: SEKI

#### Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/seki>

**Background and National Significance.** Sequoia is the nation's second national park, established by Congress in 1890 to save the world's largest trees, the giant sequoias. It was expanded considerably in 1926 to include the dramatic Kern River Canyon and portions of the Sierra Nevada Crest, including Mount Whitney. Adjacent Kings Canyon National Park was established in 1940 to preserve a large unbroken tract of mountain wilderness. Combined, the two parks encompass 864,383 acres, mostly federal lands.

**Park Features and Values.** Dozens of giant sequoia groves preserve prime examples of the world's largest trees. Extensive river systems (including designated wild and scenic rivers) and lakes provide beautiful scenery and habitat for fish and wildlife, some of which are threatened and endangered. Vast forests contain old-growth trees of many species.

The geologic features of the park provide for outstanding views of pristine alpine scenes, including the Kings and Kern River Canyons and the Sierra Crest. The parks feature more than 723,000 acres of congressionally designated wilderness and an additional 110,000 acres of wild lands managed as wilderness.

Many prehistoric and historic cultural features are also found in the parks, such as Hospital Rock, the historic Potwisha Indian village site, and the cabins of trapper Shorty Lovelace.

**Park Visitor Use and Enjoyment.** The parks are visited by some 1.75 million people each year. Most of the visitation occurs during the summer. Park visitors seek an experience that allows them to connect with the natural world and allows them to separate themselves from the hustle, bustle, noise, and congestion of their daily lives.

Park visitors enjoy a wide variety of outdoor recreation, such as swimming or sunning near lakes and rivers, leisurely strolling through groves of giant sequoias, attending nature walks, fishing, rock climbing, or backpacking/horseback riding into the wilderness. Winter activities include cross-country skiing and snowshoeing.

#### Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

**Wilderness.** Most of the two parks (approximately 833,000 acres) is congressionally designated wilderness or lands managed as wilderness, where the imprint of man's work is to be substantially unnoticeable and where people may expect to find outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's sense of naturalness and solitude.

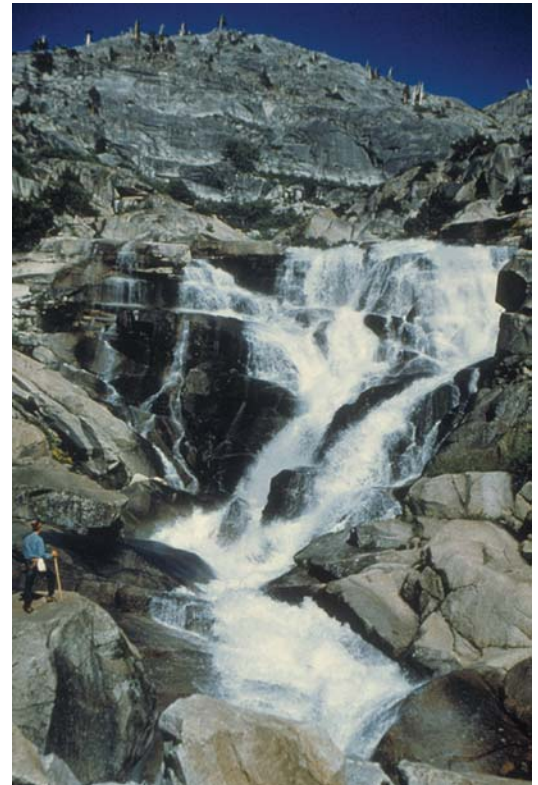
**Sensitive wildlife habitat:** Wildlife may be particularly vulnerable to noise during periods of migration, mating, or birthing. Threatened, endangered, and other species of special concern, because of their tenuous populations, may be vulnerable to stress at any time. The parks contain 12 endangered or threatened animal species, including peregrine falcon, bald eagle, wolverine, and bighorn sheep. An additional 48 species are classified as sensitive through federal and state listings.

**Airspace Over/Near the Park.** The eastern half of the parks lies under the R-2508 Complex. There is currently a voluntary (self-imposed) floor restriction for military aircraft of 18,000 MSL. This level has been required by the Joint Policy and Planning Board (JPPB) for the R-2508 Complex and is in effect unless specifically waived by the JPPB or their designee. There is also a floor of 3,000 AGL that is in effect at all times.

The park utilizes rotary and fixed-wing aircraft as part of normal operations, including search and rescue, fire control, wildlife monitoring, and the burro removal program, as well as supplying materiel to remote locations. Operations are primarily conducted under 1,500 AGL. Temporary flight restrictions are rare and only requested for large operations.

#### Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.

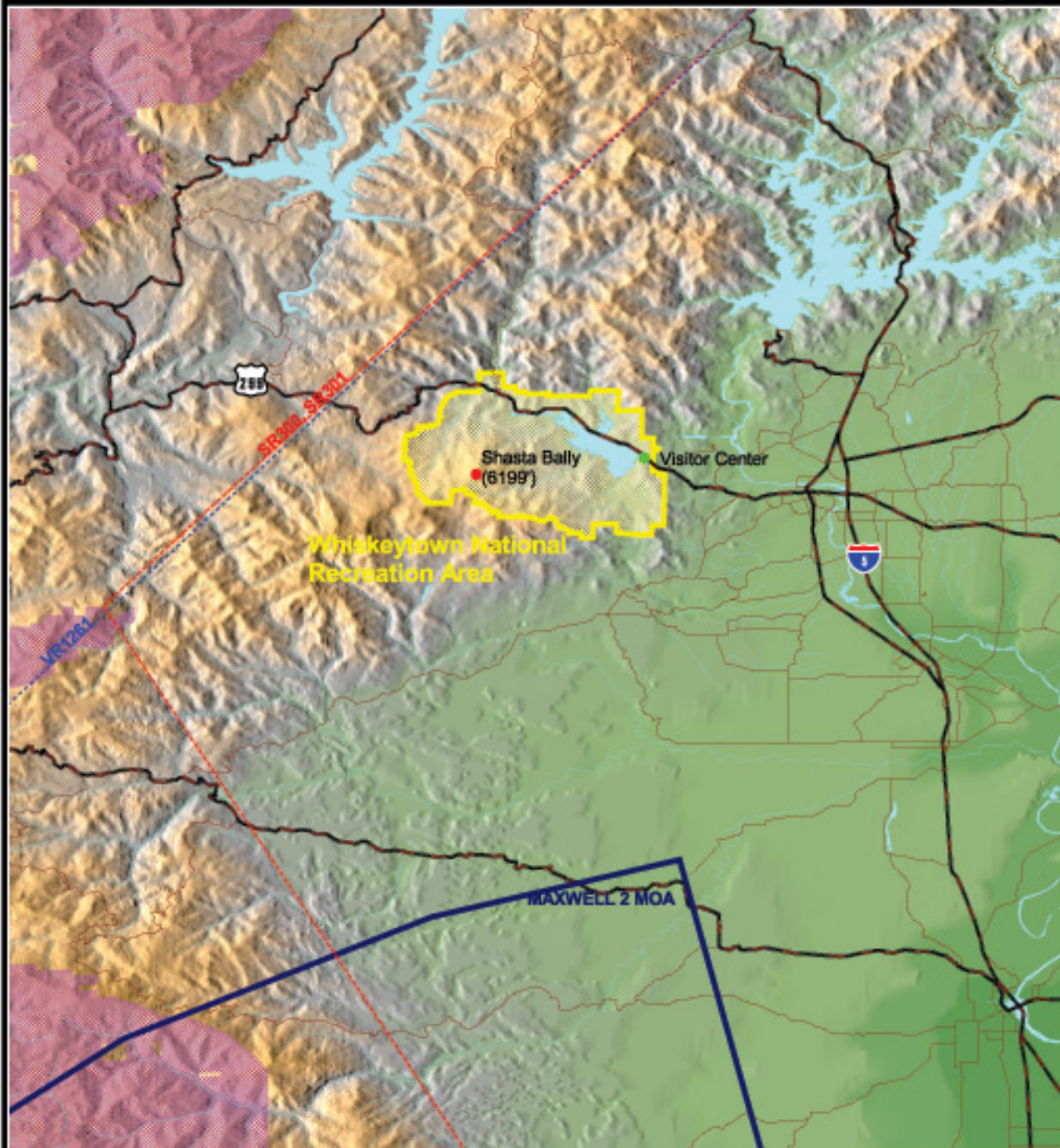
Please refer to the Edwards AFB narrative and map for specific information about Air Force/military use of the airspace.



# Whiskeytown National Recreation Area

National Park Units

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



2002



## WHISKEYTOWN NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

California

### CONTACTS

#### Whiskeytown NRA

P.O. Box 188  
Whiskeytown, CA 96095-0188  
(530) 242-3404

#### Superintendent

(530) 241-6584  
(530) 246-5154 fax  
E-mail:  
whis\_superintendent@nps.gov

#### Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)

(530) 242-3413

#### Wilderness Coordinator

(530) 242-3445

#### Park Acronym: WHIS

#### Park Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/whis>

**Background and National Significance.** Of the three units of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, only the Whiskeytown Unit, established in 1965, is administered by the National Park Service. The Shasta and Trinity Units are administered by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Whiskeytown Unit encompasses a large reservoir and mountainous backcountry, providing a multitude of opportunities for outdoor recreation, along with the historical remains of buildings constructed during the California Gold Rush of 1849. The Whiskeytown Unit encompasses 42,500 acres, almost all of it federal land.

**Park Features and Values.** Whiskeytown Lake, the smallest of the three impounded reservoirs, with 36 miles of shoreline, is excellent for most water-related activities. The lake's stable summer level makes sandy beaches possible. The many coves and arms are conducive to quiet boating and canoeing, and to putting ashore for picnicking. Cold waters at the lake's western end assure good-to-excellent fishing throughout the season, while the waters at its eastern end are pleasantly warm for swimming and other water-contact sports. The lake was created by diverting water through tunnels and penstocks from the Trinity River Basin to the Sacramento River Basin.

The most prominent landmark within the park is the Shasta Bally (elevation 6,199 feet). The summit may be reached on foot and by 4-wheel drive vehicle, but the route is closed in the winter.

The 1848 gold rush in the Whiskeytown area began when gold was discovered at nearby Reading's Bar. Whiskeytown was settled in 1849. Some of its old brick and stone buildings stood until they were removed when the reservoir was built in 1963.

**Visitor Use and Enjoyment.** The park is visited by approximately 700,000 people annually. The lake offers fishing, boating, waterskiing, scuba diving, swimming, sail and power boating, and canoeing. Camping is permitted only in designated campgrounds and in the backcountry, where primitive camping requires a permit. The backcountry also provides opportunities for hiking, horseback riding, and mountain biking. Ranger-led walks, talks, and evening programs (at Oak Bottom Amphitheater) are conducted from mid June through Labor Day. Free kayak tours are provided daily through the summer. The visitor center offers information, publications, maps, a sales area, and exhibits.

**Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.** The park's mountainous backcountry areas are considered noise sensitive, as are the many coves and arms of the lake that are conducive to quiet boating and canoeing, and to putting ashore for picnicking. Bald eagles nest in the trees along the lake, and northern spotted owls nest in the forest on Shasta Bally.

**Airspace Over/Near the Park.** No issues or concerns were noted by the park.

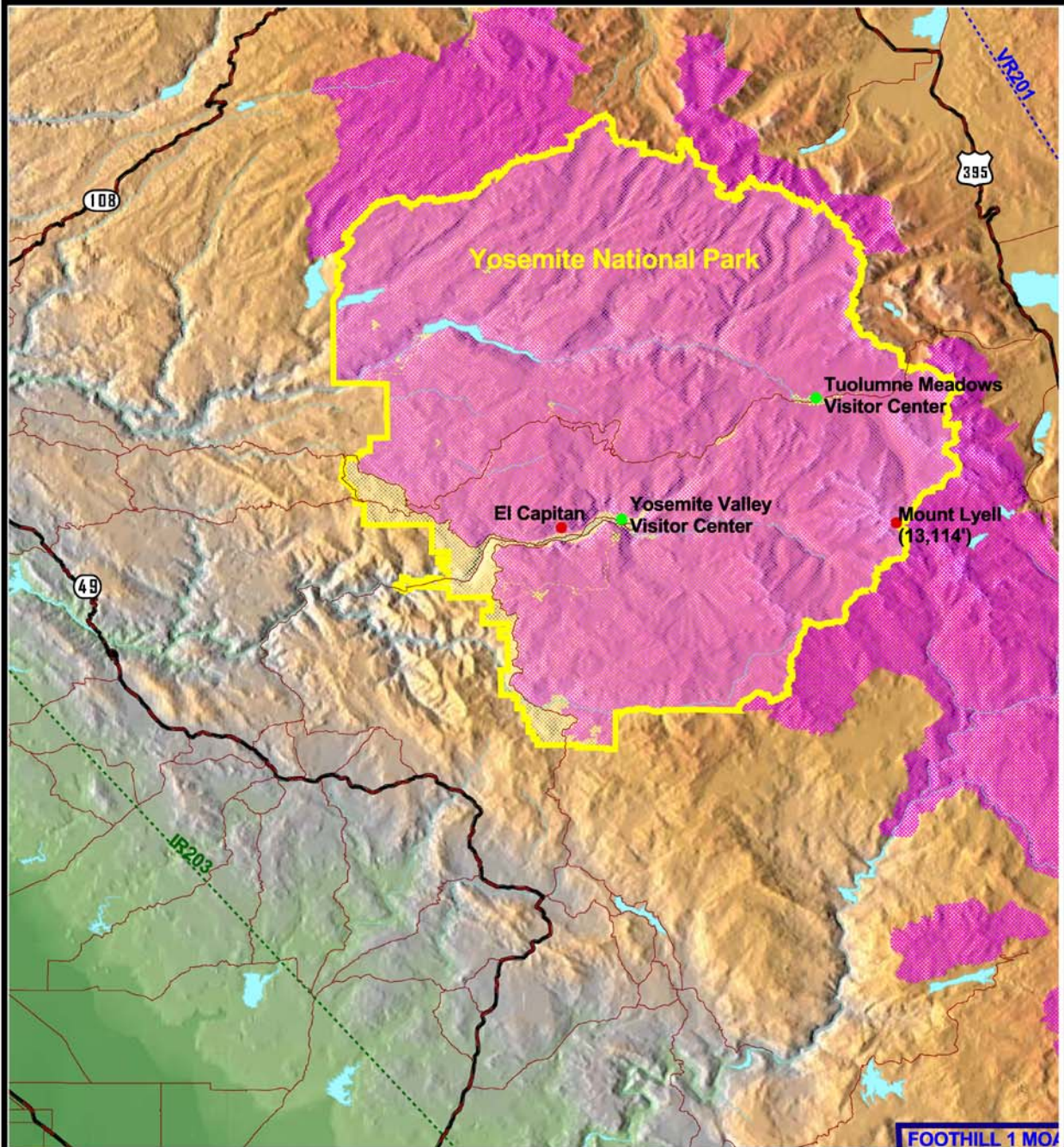
**Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.** Please refer to the Beale AFB narrative and map for information about Air Force/military use of the airspace.



# Yosemite National Park

National Park Units

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



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2002



## YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

### California

#### CONTACTS

##### Yosemite National Park

P.O. Box 577  
Yosemite National Park, CA  
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(209) 372-0200

##### Superintendent

(209) 372-0200  
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yose\_superintendent@nps.gov

##### Chief Ranger (primary contact for airspace issues)

(209) 372-0200

##### Wilderness Coordinator

(209) 372-0200

##### Park Acronym: YOSE

##### Phone Website:

<http://www.nps.gov/yose>

**Background and National Significance.** Yosemite National Park is a showcase of natural wonders, including the greatest concentration of granite domes and the largest exposed granite monolith in the world, more than 1,000 square miles of alpine and subalpine wilderness, three majestic groves of giant sequoias, and thundering waterfalls that are among the world's highest. Yosemite is one of the crown jewels of the National Park System, and it was proclaimed a world heritage site in 1984.

The 760,000-acre park was established in 1890, making it the nation's third oldest national park. However, the first application of a park concept originated in Yosemite in 1864, when President Lincoln granted federal lands to the State of California for purposes of preservation. Since that time the park has played an important role in pioneering park management concepts. Yosemite was the birthplace of the idea of the Sierra Club.

**Park Features and Values.** Yosemite Valley is probably the world's best known example of a U-shaped glacier-carved valley. The incomparable valley, as it has been called, is a landscape of towering cliffs rising abruptly from the flat valley floor, waterfalls crashing down valley walls, and a skyline punctuated with rounded domes and massive monoliths. Nowhere in Yosemite is the sense of scale so dramatic. El Capitan, called "shooting star" by local Native Americans, is one of the several icons of Yosemite Valley. Its sheer granite face hosts scores of rock climbers throughout the year. Half Dome is the valley's most distinctive and dramatic landmark. Towering more than 4,400 feet over the valley floor, it rises to an elevation of 8,842 feet. Sunrise to sunset, the lighting is always dramatic on this massive and sheer granite face. Yosemite, Bridalveil, Vernal, Nevada, and Illilouette are the most prominent falls.

Other major features of the park include Glacier Point, which offers spectacular views from the rim to the floor of Yosemite Valley, as well as views out across the park's immense high country. Wawona is the site of a historic resort hotel and park history center. The Mariposa Grove contains hundreds of ancient giant sequoias, including the Grizzly Giant Tree, which has a diameter greater than 34 feet. Tuolumne Meadows is a large subalpine meadow surrounded by mountain peaks. Hetch Hetchy Valley, now the site of a reservoir, was historically considered a twin of Yosemite Valley.

Extending along a portion of the central Sierra Nevada where elevations range from 2,000 to more than 13,000 feet, the park plays an important role in preserving biological diversity. More than 1,300 varieties of plants, including more than 30 kinds of trees, provide habitats for more than 60 kinds of animals and 200 species of birds. More than 677,000 acres of the park are designated wilderness.

Cultural resources scattered throughout the park chronicle 4,000 years of Native American heritage in this area.

**Visitor Use and Enjoyment.** Yosemite National Park is visited by approximately 3.5 million people each year. The 196 miles of park roads provide access to all the major features, either by car or by free shuttle bus in some areas. To get to know the real Yosemite, however, people

must leave their cars, even if only to take a few steps on an easy trail to a scenic viewpoint. Other visitors choose to hike into the backcountry, where they can spend days enjoying the natural wilderness. Campgrounds are located throughout the park.

##### Noise-Sensitive Areas/Resources.

**Wilderness:** There are 704,024 acres (94.2 percent) of congressionally designated wilderness in the park, where the imprint of man's work is to be substantially unnoticeable and where people may expect to find outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. The sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can greatly diminish people's sense of naturalness and solitude.

**Sensitive wildlife habitat:** Wildlife may be particularly vulnerable to noise during periods of migration, mating, or birthing. Threatened, endangered, and other species of special concern, because of their tenuous populations, may be vulnerable to stress at any time.

##### Outstanding educational and recreational features:

Yosemite Valley, Glacier Point, Mariposa Grove, and Tuolumne Meadows are among the most notable areas of this park that attract large numbers of visitors because of their outstanding scenic, inspirational, and educational values. In these areas the sounds and sights of overhead aircraft can distract people's attention from learning experiences, make it difficult to converse with each other or the park staff, or diminish the enjoyment of the scenery.

**Airspace Over/Near the Park.** The park experiences occasional military overflights. Scheduled commercial airlines fly high over the park. There are some commercial air tours over Yosemite, as well as some commuter airline traffic.

**Air Force Installations with Airspace Near the Park.** None.



